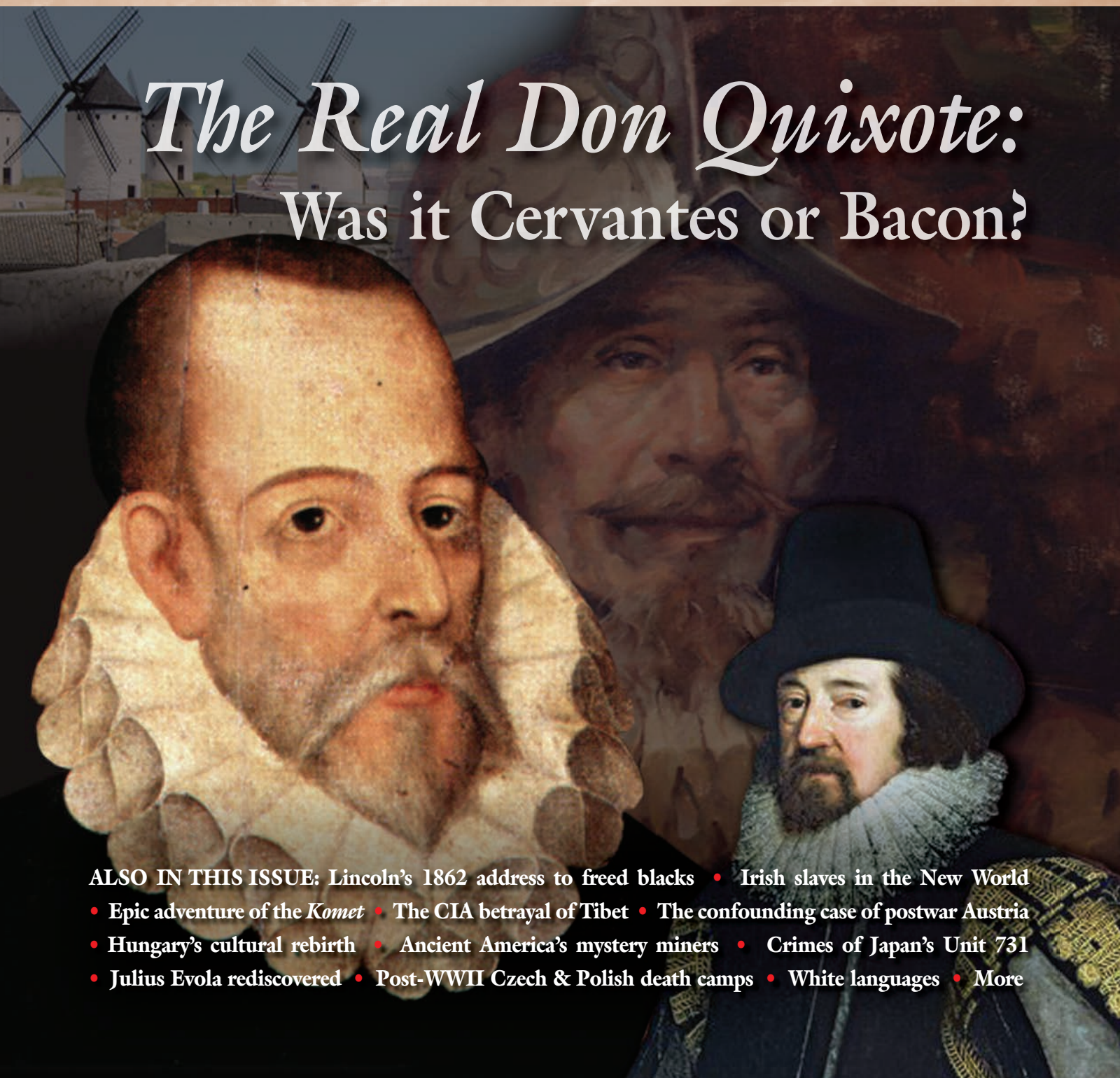
BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XIX NUMBER 5 SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2013 BARNESREVIEW.COM



The Real Don Quixote: Was it Cervantes or Bacon?

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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September/October 2013 ❖ Volume XIX ❖ Number 5

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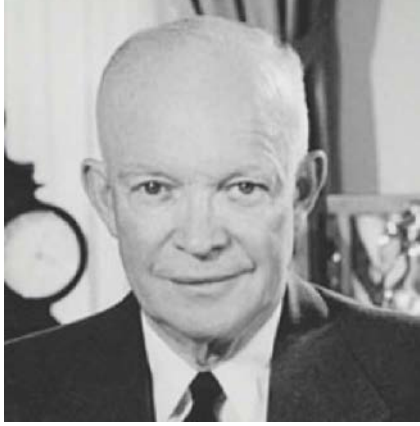

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The Barnes Review (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Periodical rate postage paid at Washington, D.C. For credit card orders including subscriptions, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Other inquiries cannot be handled through the toll-free number. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 951-587-6936. All editorial inquiries please call 202-547-5586.

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

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Periodical Rate: 1 year: $46; **2 years:** $78
First Class: 1 year: $70; **2 years:** $124

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QUANTITY PRICES: (Current issue—no S&H domestic U.S.)	1-3	$10 each
	4-7	$9 each
	8-19	$8 each
	20 and more	$7 each
Bound Volumes:	$99 per year for 1996-2012 (Vols. II-XVIII)	
3-Ring Library Style Binder:	$25 each; year & volume indicated.	

TBR Turns 20 Years Old . . .

We cannot tell you how pleased we all are to announce that TBR has made it through its 20th year of publishing with year No. 21 right around the corner. What a milestone. How many other independent history magazines that you know of can say that? We don't know of any other, at least ones that are not subsidized through the back door by CIA assets, advertisers or deep-pockets donors. No, quite the contrary, TBR has shunned advertisers over the years and survived one small donation at a time, nearly 100% from our own subscribers. Truly, this is your magazine and we are merely along for the ride, trying our very best to jam the pages with as much history as we can.

For the last 20 years, I have been on a quest for the truth in history and it has been my honor to have you all as my companions for this amazing journey which, I am pleased to tell TBR's detractors, is not over yet. The only thing right now that could give me a better feeling would be if all of you would take the time this very instant to renew your subscriptions and help TBR celebrate its amazing publishing milestone.

To entice you even further, the publisher has authorized us to include some great free bonus gifts for all who subscribe for one or two years. One year of TBR (U.S.) is still just $46 (plus you get one free gift) and two years (U.S.) are an even better bargain at $78 (plus two free gifts). Please take a look at the special 20th anniversary wrapper surrounding this issue for more on this TBR renewal offer. If you are wondering when your subscription actually expires, check above your name on the front of the wrapper. Some of you have but one or two issues left on your subscription.

I also wanted to thank each and every one of you who took the time out of your busy schedules to read the free gift we enclosed with the last issue—Willis A. Carto's booklet entitled "A Straight Look at the Second World War." The response has been gratifying, to say the least. We have reprinted a few of your letters about the booklet on page 63 and remind you that if you are interested in getting copies of "A Straight Look at the Second World War" to distribute, you may do so by calling 1-877-773-9077. They are but $1 each anywhere in the United States and come with a mailing envelope.

History is not always upbeat, and in this issue is some good news and some bad news, but I am most encouraged by a white cultural resurgence in Europe. Please see the short but uplifting item about Hungary on page 35—and dare to dream what might happen here in America if we all wake up together, as one.

—Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor

ONLY IN AMERICA

Only in America can a Hispanic man shoot a black man and the white man get blamed. That's more or less what happened recently in the George Zimmerman-Trayvon Martin murder case. If you had the intestinal fortitude to watch the coverage, you were probably as appalled as I at the mainstream news media. It seemed that they wouldn't be satisfied until widespread race rioting broke out. In fact, they energetically egged it on. Evidently it's good for ratings or furthers Big Media's agenda.

However, while there were quite a few instances of black gangs attacking whites, no cities were burned to the ground after the jury acquitted Zimmerman for defending himself. And for that I thank those few real black nationalists and gutsy black commentators who saw through the baloney presented about the case and realized that one instance of a half-white man killing one black teenager is not the problem the black community needs to be worrying about.

Yes, despite the one-sided coverage and the emotional aspect of the case, these black American nationalists know that the real genocide in the United States is happening in their inner cities. For instance, during the time from the killing of Martin by Zimmerman in February 2013 until his acquittal, thousands of young black men died at the hands of other young black men on America's mean streets.

Thankfully, a few black leaders had the guts to point this out, but they took some serious heat from the likes of Jesse Jackson, Al Sharpton and the Black Panthers for doing so.

One African-American KABC radio host, Larry Elder, told CNN talking head Piers Morgan, "blacks are not under siege by whites in this country." In fact, just the opposite is true.

We will soon see if Eric Holder and Barack Obama will proceed with a civil rights case against Zimmerman for "racially profiling" Martin the night he was shot.

But a few facts should put to rest the idea that George Zimmerman is some kind of out-of-control racist who stalked Martin and murdered him just because he was black:

• First and foremost, Zimmerman is part black himself. If you doubt that, take a look at a photo of his great grandfather, who is clearly Negro. Zimmerman's mother is part black and part Peruvian Indian, while Zimmerman's dad appears to be a 100% white man. Even so, the mainstream news media insisted on referring to Zimmerman as a "white man with Hispanic roots." As David Duke points out, Zimmerman is exactly the same percentage of Caucasian as is Barack Obama—50%—but no one would ever refer to the president as a "white man with African roots." Yet, the controlled news media preferred to racialize the issue of the Zimmerman case as a "white-on-black" crime. What a bunch of race baiters.

• Further, of the 42 instances Zimmerman called 911 to report suspicious activity in his neighborhood during the time he was watch captain, not once did he volunteer the race of the suspect. Only after prompting by the 911 dispatcher did Zimmerman mention race at all. The Zimmerman family is, by the way, suing NBC News for altering the 911 tape, broadcast to the public, to make it look like Zimmerman was especially worried because Martin was black.

• Zimmerman, we also now know, mentored several young black children in his neighborhood.

• Zimmerman, according to black neighbors, was the first person to introduce himself after they moved in.

• One brave black senior citizen (who did look a little like kindly old Aunt Jemima) who lived near Zimmerman, testified that "Georgie was a good neighbor."

So there is enough evidence here alone in this editorial to indicate that George Zimmerman is not a racist and did not racially profile Martin—killing him merely because he was young and black and wearing a hooded sweatshirt.

But will the U.S. Justice Department and the chief executive have the fortitude, honesty and integrity to ignore those calling for Zimmerman's head?

Of course, poor George still faces the possibility of a civil case as well, merely for defending himself in a state that allows great leeway to do so, especially when your head has been smashed against the concrete sidewalk 11 times.

But remember, George Zimmerman is a "cracka," so he must be evil. He must be a racist. And he must be punished.

In reality, black leaders need to stop making excuses and demand better from their people. Perhaps then this culture of victimization—fostered by white liberals and phony black leaders alike—will end and tens of thousands of African-Americans can pull themselves out of the abyss they find themselves in today and achieve what true white nationalists want for them: to reach their racial potential.

And maybe, only in America, they can. ✦

—Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor

Don Quixote?

Was it Cervantes or Bacon who crafted the famous tale?

We are taught in school, and take it for granted, that the famous Spanish writer Miguel Cervantes wrote the world's first great novel, *Don Quixote*. Seems natural. But when you think about it, what evidence is there? We have no manuscript, no letter, no diary entries, no will, no record of any payment for this novel. There is not even a marked grave for Cervantes. As this article reveals, the preponderance of the evidence is that *Don Quixote* was written by the English super genius Francis Bacon.

By John Tiffany

Miguel de Cervantes

Francis Bacon

We are told by all the establishment "authorities" that *Don Quixote*, that seminal novel and masterpiece, was written by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra of Spain (1547-1616). But the evidence is that, as so often is the case, what the establishment says is simply not so.

Is it conceivable *Don Quixote* was written by the same mysterious personage who penned the works of "Shakespeare"? An absurd thought, you might say. But it looks like the answer is yes.

If we study the Shakespeare works, we find the author, call him "Mr. X," uses several Spanish words that would be obscure to any English audience.

Among them are:

Basta (enough), *labras/labio* (words/lip), *palabras* (words), *pocos* (few), *renegado* (renegade).

Why is this?

It can be postulated that the reason for throwing Spanish words into the plays was that Mr. X had plans to write a work of some sort in that language, although English was undoubtedly his mother tongue.

Mr. X, whose real name is Francis Bacon, was a master linguist, fluent in Latin, Greek, Italian, Spanish, French and German (see *The Lost Secret of William Shakespeare*, by Richard Allan Wagner). Bacon was a maverick, a brilliant and original mind, sharply aware of the shortcomings of his era, and proposed original ways of coping with the intellectual and spiritual inadequacies of his time. (He was most likely also the son of Queen Elizabeth, but no need to go into that in this space.) He wrote not only *Don Quixote*, usually attributed to Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, but also the "works of Shakespeare," *inter alia*.

He wrote under many pen names, as well as under his own name.

While we think of *Quixote* (volumes 1 and 2) as a

To us today, a windmill seems just a windmill. But tilting at windmills was not as "crazy" as it sounds. The author of *Don Quixote* had a deep symbolism in mind. Windmills were used to power wool factories, and the spread of sheep farming for wool was displacing peasant farmers in much of Europe (including famously Scotland). The don here is defending the poor—and tradition—against the Big Business wool barons.

great novel of Spanish provenance, it is a strange fact that England, rather than Spain, has always held the works "to her heart" as though the author were her very son, as noted by French literary historian Roger de Manvel. In the 17th century, it was the Brits, not the Spaniards, who most keenly read *Quixote*, and used it in their own writings (see *Who Wrote Don Quixote*, by Francis Carr).

England was the first country to produce a complete version of *Quixote* in a "foreign" language. It is presumed this was a translation from the Spanish, of course. But what if the original book was composed in English and then translated into Spanish? This would mean the original English version was held back from publication until after the Spanish version appeared, to make it seem as though the Spanish *Quixote* was the original.

Bacon published a great philosophical work in his own name, *The Advancement of Learning*, in 1605, the same year *El ingenioso hidalgo don Quijote de la Mancha* (Vol. 1) appeared in Spain, to pan-European applause.

Bacon, considered by many scholars as the founder of modern science, set great store on direct sensory experience and the virtue of experimentation.

Miguel Cervantes wrote many plays, novels and stories, but all of them are inferior in quality, according to the critics, with the stunning exception of *Quixote* (DQ)—strongly indicating that DQ was by a different author, a super genius, which Cervantes was not. Cervantes merely agreed to lend his name to the work.

Cervantes's own works are boring, unpoetical, unoriginal, clumsy, unsophisticated, filled with disagreeable characters, excessively solemn failures. Few have been found worthy of the bother of translating them into other languages than the original Spanish, and some of his plays have not even been performed—they are too boring.

Typically a super genius will crank out masterpiece after masterpiece, rarely producing a mediocre work—and that is the case with Francis Bacon. Obviously it is not at all the case with Cervantes.

There are many anomalies about DQ: Carr points out, "There is no [known or existing] manuscript, no letter, no diary, no portrait, no will, no marked grave, no record of any payment," yet it did become popular in Spain and

abroad during the lifetime of Cervantes.

Incidentally there is a myth that Cervantes died the same day as the actor William Shaksper (who is not to be confused with the writer, Bacon, using the pen name "Shakespeare"). While both have the same date, April 23, 1616, the English calendar at the time differed from the Spanish by 10 days—so they actually died 10 days apart. Sir Francis Bacon, it should be noted, died April 9, 1626 (he was born Jan. 22, 1561).

Of course, no one knows when Shaksper was born, although he was baptized April 26, 1564.

It is assumed that Cervantes was born in Alcalá de Henares, probably on September 29 (the feast day of Saint Michael the Archangel), 1547. The probable date of his birth was determined from records in the church register and given the tradition to name a child with the name of the feast day of his birth. He was baptized in Alcalá de Henares on October 9, 1547 at the parish church of Santa María la Mayor.

Thirty-three separate times, DQ itself tells us its true author is not Cervantes but a chap named Cid Hamet Benengeli, an Arab writer (otherwise never heard of) who wrote in Arabic. To be repeated so often, this notion must be important, although Benengeli is clearly a concoction. DQ points out: "Cid [or Cide] is the Arabicke for Lord." (DQ, Vol. 2, Ch. 2) Actually it would be Sayyid in Arabic.

Bacon, of course, was a lord, unlike Cervantes. The father of Cervantes, named Rodrigo, was a barber-cum-surgeon-cum-bloodletter. Oddly, Rodrigo married a daughter of the nobility, and so did Miguel.

"Hamet" is an Arabic name of unknown meaning. But it is also very like "Hamlet," a name Bacon liked so much he named one of his plays "Hamlet." Note that both "Hamet" and "Hamlet" start with "ham," a near synonym for bacon. Francis loved wordplay, naturally, especially involving his own name.

Ben is "son" in Hebrew, a language closely related to Arabic. Engeli could be "stag" in Arabic, so we have "son of a stag," which is the meaning of the name "Cervantes." But at the same time Engeli could mean "of England," and then we would have "son of England," which describes Bacon.

Thus the whole name could be code for "Lord Hamet (Bacon), son of England."

As additional evidence, one of Quixote's mad adventures involves a flying serpent, bearing an enchanter whose name was Friston or Freston. The niece is uncertain of the name, but insists it ended in "-ton." The fact that she points this out draws our attention to this detail, and we realize no Spanish name ends in "-ton." But many English ones do. Could it be the author is hinting that he is English? In fact, Freston and Friston are villages in Suffolk, which Bacon would probably be familiar with.

There is no evidence Cervantes ever visited England or even spoke any English.

With impressive frequency, words meaning bacon are inserted into the text of DQ. In the Spanish version, there are numerous mentions of "tocinos," Spanish for bacon. In the English, we find "collops," an Elizabethan word for sliced meat or bacon, flitch, and "sweet meat," as well as the word "bacon" itself. These appear in contexts where an author could just as easily have said lamb or mutton or beef or chicken, but clearly he is trying to make a point.

But what really clinch the case are the numerous parallel quotes or phrases that have been discovered in either all three bodies of work or in any two of them, i.e., DQ, Shakespeare, and Bacon writing under his own name. There are about 150 of these, says Carr, and he lists about half of them on pages 88-92 of his book. [See page 7 for a list of similarities.—Ed.]

In short, many identical or similar quotations can be found, pointing unequivocally to the author.

Furthermore, some surprising errors are in DQ. A Spanish Catholic would not have made these bloopers. In Vol. 2, ch. 11, DQ refers to the "octave of Corpus Christi," taking place in October. A Spaniard would know this celebration takes place in May or June. But an English Protestant could have made this mistake. Bacon was a super genius, but he was not perfect.

In ch. 10, Quixote and his famous sidekick Sancho Panza, leaving Tobosa, take the road to Saragossa, but the events that follow are to the south of Tobosa. Saragossa is 250 miles to the northeast.

In ch. 29, the dynamic duo ride from La Mancha to the River Ebro in five days—over 200 miles. It is unlikely, mounted on a donkey and an old nag, that the old man and the peasant could really have covered 40 miles a day.

Similarly, when Quixote spends three days with a gang of robbers, before he enters Barcelona in Catalonia, we are told it was the eve of Saint John (the Baptizer). But St. John's Day is June 24, and these events would have been at the end of November, scholars have determined.

As Vladimir Nabokov notes in his *Lectures on Don Quixote*:

> Cervantes [sic; it would be Bacon of course] is no land surveyor. The wobbly backdrop of *Don Quixote* is fiction. With its preposterous inns full of characters

from Italian storybooks and its preposterous mountains teeming with lovelorn poetasters disguised as Arcadian shepherds, the picture Cervantes paints of the country is about as true and typical of 17th-century Spain as Santa Claus is true and typical of the 20th-century North Pole. . . . If we examine Don Quixote's excursions topographically, we are confronted by a ghastly muddle. Throughout these adventures there is a mass of monstrous inaccuracies. The author avoids descriptions that would be particular and might be verified. Until we reach Barcelona one does not meet with a single known town or cross a single river.

The masterwork could not have been written by a Spaniard. The author's ignorance of the geography and culture of Spain exclude that possibility.

The reader is invited to do his own research if he remains with any question. In conclusion, despite all the mussing and fussing, there is just no doubt about it: Sir Francis Bacon wrote *Don Quixote* (and most likely the works of William Shakespeare). ✦

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JOHN TIFFANY is assistant editor of THE BARNES REVIEW. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and is a student of comparative religions and mythologies.

Bacon, Shakespeare & *Don Quixote* (DQ): Similarities of Verse Occurring in the Works . . .

DQ: One swallow makes not a summer. (Vol. 1, ch. 13)
Bacon: One swallo maketh no summer (Promus 85)
Shakespeare: The swallow follows not summer (Timon, 3 vi)

* * *

DQ: All is not gold that glistreth. (Vol. 1, ch. 33)
Bacon: All is not gold that glisters. (Promus 92)
Shakespeare: All that glisters is not gold. (Merchant, 2 vii)

* * *

DQ: Might overcomes right. (Vol. 2, ch. 43)
Bacon: Might overcomes right. (Promus 103)
Shakespeare: O God, that right should overcome this might. (Henry IV, pt. 2, 4, i)

* * *

DQ: He who does not rise with the Sun does not enjoy the day. (Vol. 2, ch. 23)
Bacon: To rise early is very healthy. *Diliculo surgere saluberrimum est.* (Promus 112)
Shakespeare: *Diliculo surgere*, thou knowest. (Twelfth Night 2, ii)

* * *

DQ: Come death, hidden, without paine / Let me not thy comming know. (Vol. 2, ch. 38)
Shakespeare: Come away, come away, death . . . (Twelfth Night, 2, iv)

DQ: I was born free. (Vol. l, ch. 14)
Shakespeare: I was born free. (Julius Caesar, 1, ii)

* * *

DQ: At night all cats are gray. (Vol. 2, ch. 33)
Bacon: All colors will agree in the dark. ("Of Unity in Religion")
Shakespeare: The cat is gray. (Lear 3, vi)

* * *

DQ: The nearer the church, the further from God. (Vol. 2, ch. 33, 47)
Bacon: The nearer the church, the further from God. (Promus 92)

* * *

DQ: sorbonicoficabilitudinistally (Vol. 1, ch. 38, 1687 edition)
Bacon: honorificabilitudine (Northumberland MS)
Shakespeare: honorificabilitudinitatibus (LLL 5, i)

* * *

DQ: And the devill, raising brabbles in the air. (Vol. 2., ch. 25)
Shakespeare: In private brabble did we apprehend him. (Twelfth Night, 5, i)
Shakespeare: This pretty brabble will undo us all. (Titus And., 2, i)

* * *

DQ: When the Sun shines, he shines upon all. (Vol. 2, ch. 49)
Shakespeare: This must my comfort be, the Sun that warms you here shall shine on me. (Richard II, 1, iii)

THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR

In 1862 President Lincoln consulted with a deputation of free blacks, telling them there was no real future for them in North America. Why did he say this and does it tarnish his legacy in some eyes?

On the afternoon of August 14, 1862 the president of the United States gave audience to a committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by Rev. J. Mitchell, commissioner of emigration. E.M. Thomas, the chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation to hear what the executive had to say to them. Having all been seated, the president, after a few preliminary observations, informed them a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress and placed at his disposition for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause. "And why," he asked, "should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration." Lincoln's comments may surprise some modern-day students of history. This address was first published in this form in *The New York Tribune*, August 15, 1862 and later reprinted in Roy P. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N.J., 1953, vol. 5, pp. 371–75.

* * *

The president: You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason at least why we should be separated. You here are freemen, I suppose.

A voice: Yes, sir.

The president: Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race [is] suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoys. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent, not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours.

Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you.

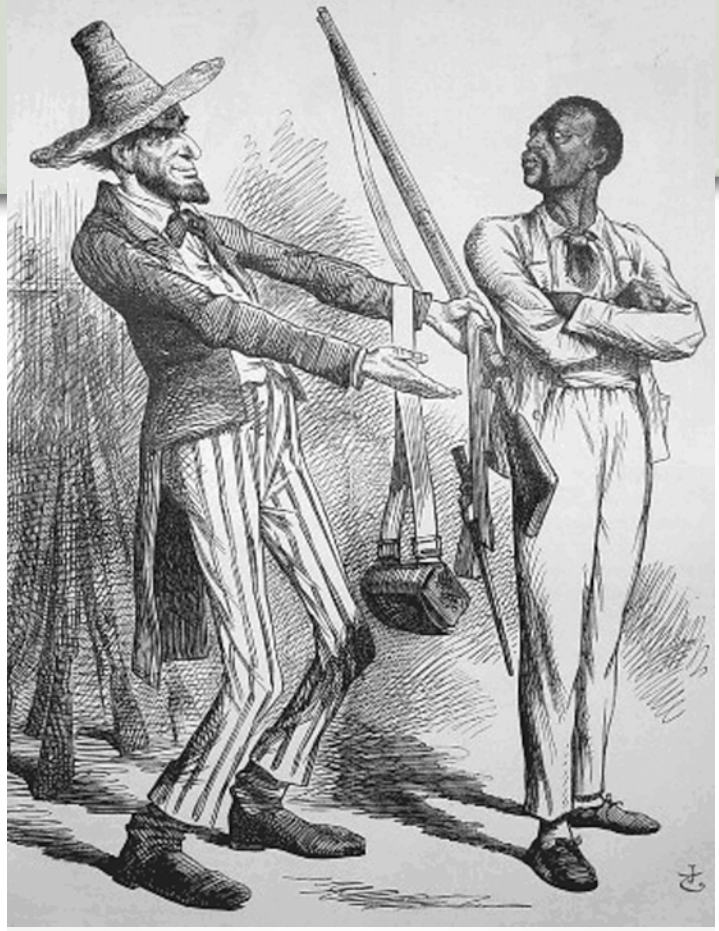
I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact, about which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We look to our condition, owing to the existence of the two races on this continent. I need not recount to you the effects upon white men, growing out of the institution of slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition—the country engaged in war—our white men cutting one another's throats, none knowing how far it will extend; and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be war, although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of slavery and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence.

It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you, who even if they could better their condition are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those, who being slaves could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe you can live in Washington or elsewhere in the United States the remainder of your life [as easily], perhaps more so, than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case.

But you ought to do something to help those not so fortunate as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free colored people to remain with us. Now, if you could give a start to white people, you would open a wide door for many to be made free. If we deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by slavery, we have very poor materials to start with. If intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed.

There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usage of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American Revolutionary War sacrifices were made by men engaged in it; but they were cheered by the future. Gen. Washington himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject. Yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race—something for the children of his neighbors, having none of his own.

The colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old president of Liberia, [Joseph] Roberts, has just been with me—the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between 300,000 and 400,000 people, or more than in some of our old States, such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of our newer States, and less than in some of our larger ones. They are not all American colonists, or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died, yet, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumber those deceased.



Above, an illustration called "President Lincoln Recruiting the Negro: One Good Turn Deserves Another," *London Punch*, 1862. The caption reads, "Why, I du declare, it's my dear old friend Sambo. Course you'll fight for us, Sambo. Lend us a hand, old hoss, du." This cartoon was published a month before Lincoln issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation in September 1862. Of course, Lincoln wanted to free the black slaves, but he also saw them as a huge mass of potential cannon fodder to be thrown against the armies of the Confederacy. Once the South was defeated, Lincoln planned to convince the freed blacks to relocate *en masse* to Central America or the African colony of Liberia.

The question is if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so is that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them. But still you are attached to them at all events.

The place I am thinking about having for a colony is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia—not much more than one-fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days' run by steamers. Unlike Liberia it is on a great line of travel—it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land—thus being suited to your physical condition.

The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors among the finest in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment till they get ready to settle permanently in their homes.

> "I want to ascertain whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children . . . to go."

If you take colonists where there is no good landing, there is a bad show; and so where there is nothing to cultivate, and of which to make a farm. But if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise.

To return, you have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen, who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know whites as well as blacks look to their self-interest. Unless among those deficient of intellect everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here as elsewhere.

If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is whether it cannot be made of advantage to you. You are intelligent, and know that success does not as much depend on external help as on self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance.

I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provisions made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise I will spend some of the money entrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The government may lose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we try; but we think, with care, we can succeed.

The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter; but it is true all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you should be the equals of the best.

The practical thing I want to ascertain is whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men, with their wives and children, to "cut their own fodder," so to speak? Can I have 50? If I could find 25 able-bodied men, with a mixture of women and children, good things in the family relation, I think I could make a successful commencement.

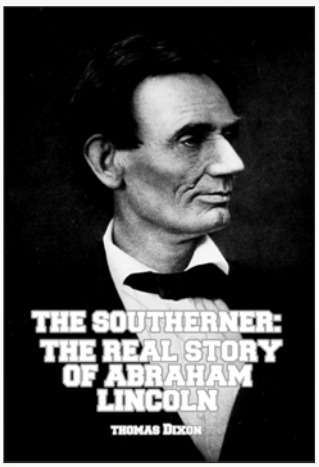
I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance, worthy of a month's study, [instead] of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you then to consider seriously not pertaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race, and ours, for the present time, but as one of the things, if successfully managed, for the good of mankind—not confined to the present generation, but as: "From age to age descends the lay, to millions yet to be, till far its echoes roll away, into eternity."

* * *

The above is merely given as the substance of the president's remarks. The chairman of the delegation briefly replied that they would "hold a consultation and in a short time give an answer." The president said: "Take your full time—no hurry at all."

The delegation then withdrew.

The Southerner: The Real Story of Abraham Lincoln



Did Abraham Lincoln have other plans in mind for the racial integrity of America? Have we misinterpreted Lincoln's intentions in regard to the freeing of slaves? Contrary to the Hollywood myth, Abraham Lincoln's greatest desire was to free blacks from slavery—and then send them all back to Africa or Central America. Only an assassin's bullet halted him from implementing these plans, as revealed in this engrossing work from Thomas Dixon Jr., the famed author of the Reconstruction Trilogy (*The Leopard's Spots*, *The Clansman* and *The Traitor)*. Set against a backdrop of the major events of the Southern War for Independence, this narrative cuts through the lies and distortions now spouted by Lincoln lovers and reveals the true details of his policies. Was Lincoln actually murdered to ensure that Southerners were forced to integrate with Negroes? Was Booth manipulated? Was forced miscegenation on someone's ultimate agenda? Lincoln did destroy slavery, and he did restore the union (at the cost of about 650,000 American lives). But, after that, there remained two tasks on which his soul was set—to heal the bitterness of the war and remove the Negro race from physical contact with the white. He at once addressed himself to this work with enthusiasm. Lincoln believed that the Negro and Caucasian races could not live side by side in a free democracy. However, a coven of radical theorists in Congress demanded that these former slaves, emerging from 400 years of forced bondage and savagery should receive the ballot and the right to claim the white man's daughter in marriage. These racial radicals knew they could only pass these measures over the dead body of Abraham Lincoln.

The Southerner (softcover, 351 pages, #649, $26 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is now available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Use the form on page 64 to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org or call 951-587-6936 for foreign S&H. Purchase online at www.barnesreview.com.

ANNOTATION

New York Tribune, August 15, 1862: An act "releasing certain persons held to labor in the District of Columbia" and providing $100,000 for colonization, became law on April 16, 1862, and an act approved on July 16, freed slaves in the hands of the army and granted $500,000 for colonization. Since October 1861, the Chiriqui [Panama] Project for colonization had been under Cabinet consideration (see Lincoln to Smith, October 23 and 24, 1861, supra). The appointment of Rev. James Mitchell of Indiana as agent of emigration is not listed in the Official Register, but contemporary records indicate that he operated in the Department of Interior as early as May 28, 1862, when he sent Lincoln his long letter on colonization printed by the Government Printing Office.

His activity in July and August brought the matter of colonization to a head with the arrangement for an interview between Lincoln and the committee of Negroes headed by Edward M. Thomas on August 14. Thomas was president of the Anglo-African Institute for the Encouragement of Industry and Art. The committee's reception of Lincoln's views is indicated by a letter from Thomas written on August 16:

"We would respectfully suggest that it is necessary that we should confer with leading colored men in Philadelphia, New York and Boston upon the movement of emigration to the point recommended in your address.

"We were entirely hostile to the movement until all the advantages were so ably brought to our view by you, and we believe that our friends and co-laborers for our race in those cities will, when the subject is explained by us to them, join heartily in sustaining such a movement. . . ."

Subsequent developments, however, indicated that Negroes in the District of Columbia received the colonization proposal with hostility. A Negro meeting held at Union Bethel Church was reported in *The Baltimore Sun* on August 23 as protesting against the plan: "Such dissatisfaction had been manifested in regard to the course of the committee who lately waited on the president . . . that they did not attend. It was hinted that they had exceeded their instructions."

Plans were fully matured in August, however, to send Sen. Samuel C. Pomeroy with "500 able-bodied Negroes as the first colony" to be settled on a site on the Isthmus of Chiriqui to be selected by Pomeroy (*New York Tribune*, Sept. 15, 1862). A letter of authority from Lincoln to Pomeroy was prepared for Lincoln's signature, probably by the State Department, under date of September 10, 1862, but remains unsigned in duplicate copies in the Lincoln Papers. The project was abandoned when first Honduras and later Nicaragua and Costa Rica protested the scheme and hinted that force might be used to prevent the settlement. ✦

- Was life for the Irish slave worse than that of the African slave?
- Has history of whites in bondage been censored by mainstream?

To Hell or Barbados

By Jenifer Dixon

It is best not to lose a war. On the face of it, that seems perfectly obvious—but the potential hazards are many, including loss of nation, loss of wealth, permanent loss of status, impoverishment, exile, death and enslavement.

The Irish lost to Oliver Cromwell in 1649 and suffered all of the above. The English, predictably, blamed the Irish and justified their assault on the "Emerald Isle." So what happened?

The Civil War in England was over. Cavaliers, those who had fought for the Royalists, were rotting in prison. Charles I was executed and the monarchy put to an end, replaced by a republic headed up by Oliver Cromwell as president of its Council of State. This ruling body had 40 members, mostly merchants, with a few lawyers and army officers thrown in. The Royalists, who were Catholic, had lost, and unfortunately for the Irish, they were Catholic.

The English ruling class don't like the Irish much. Not a news flash, but the degree of hatred was deep and old. To quote Cromwell himself:

> I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgment of God, upon these barbarous wretches, who have imbrued their hands in so much blood and that it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood for the future.

The Irish had in fact murdered Brits in the rebellion of 1641, English and Scottish planters who had seized their lands. The rebellion started in Ulster, the most heavily colonized, and worked its way down the countryside. One royalist, who switched sides and joined Cromwell's forces, declared the number of dead to be 200,000. The number today is considered to be closer to 4,000.

But that was not the reason for the devastation of Ireland that was to follow. Cromwell, as soon as he had seized power, feared losing it. Charles's son had been declared king in Scotland after his father's death. Cromwell feared that an invasion of England by Royalist forces that could comprise the French, the Scots, the Irish and the Spanish or some combination thereof from the island of Ireland would be his undoing so he believed he had to act and act fast. He needed propaganda and so a new aide-de-camp came up with the 200,000 figure and then they went looking for a speechwriter.

NO IRISH SLAVES RETURNED HOME

No Irish slave shipped to the West Indies or America has ever been known to have returned to Ireland. Many remained in the West Indies, which still contain a population of "Black Irish," the mixed descendants of the forced mating of black and Irish slaves (not to be confused with the "Black Irish" of Ireland, a dark-haired phenotype appearing in people of Irish origin). Left, an old photo of an assortment of mixed-race slaves from Barbados—some purely white, ranging to apparently pure black, but all dressed miserably in rags and burlap sacks. Above, a derogatory cartoon from the period shows two slave workers, one a smiling black and one an Irishman, depicted as a bestial brute.

The Irish were then characterized as the very offal of men. Offal, not awful, though it is pronounced the same way and it is awful as offal refers to the inedible parts of meat, or carrion. They were also referred to as the dregs of mankind, the reproach of Christendom and the bots [fly larvae] that crawl on the beast's tale. And it was the Puritans, or the Roundheads—Cromwell's—crowd that felt this very deep hatred for the Irish. The Irish did take the king's side in the English Civil War and so, in 1644, Parliament passed an ordinance that "no quarter shall henceforth be given to any Irishman or papist born in Ireland captured on land or on sea."

Meanwhile the opposition party had a split in the ranks. James Butler, of an old Anglo-Irish Catholic family, had been raised in England as a Protestant. He was a Royalist but not a Catholic and the leader of the Irish, or at least one of them. Three of his Catholic brothers were in the upper ranks of his army. Despite that, he was said to have a hatred of Catholicism bordering on the pathological. Under him served Murrough O'Brien, known as Lord Inchiquin, who changed sides so many times that it would take a much longer article just to follow his vascillating political career.

As the Irish were nearly all Catholic, they had no trust in such leaders as these.

There was also a Catholic Confederation in Kilkenny, set up in 1643 with a standing army. The pope sent an emissary to this group, naturally enough. Among the leaders there was an actual Irishman, Roe O'Neill (Eoghan Ruadh Ó Néill), of the ancient O'Neill clan, who was raised in Spain, had fought with the Spanish on the continent and was clearly Catholic. James Butler—the 1st duke of Ormonde—and O'Neill hated one another.

In addition to the two antagonistic military leaders, Ormonde declared another king, this one the prince of Wales. Most of Ireland recognized this king and momentarily forgot their differences.

The first battle took place at Rathmines on July 22, 1649, and 3,000 Irish soldiers were killed and another 2,100 captured. It went downhill from there. The Royalists were determined to hold Drogheda but it was underfortified and with too few provisions. They lost and lost big. In all 44 captains, all lieutenants and ensigns, 220 "reformadoes" (an officer without command but who still retained his rank) and 2,500 soldiers were killed by Cromwell's forces, who had promised to give quarter but went back on his word.

> "This is a righteous judgment of God upon these barbarous wretches [the Irish], who have imbrued . . . so much blood." —Oliver Cromwell

Cromwell had the flower of the Irish army in his possession, and he crushed it. He then gave the command that neither man, woman or child was to be spared. And

particular cruelty was inflicted on men of the cloth as well as Catholic nuns.

And that wasn't all: Dundalk, Trim, Wexford, Cashel—they all fell. Cromwell's soldiers ran amok, killing with glee. Clergy were singled out and tortured before being killed. At Wexford 300 women were killed, their ring fingers hacked off. The war was over, but it had hardly begun.

The first problem was what to do with the 40,000 POWs in prisons and jails all over Ireland? Ship them out, of course, and so the fighting Irish were sent to any country not at war with England: France, Spain, Austria or Poland.

Dependents, however, were to be left behind. By the Act of Good Affection, any Irish chieftains who had taken part in the rebellion of 1641 were sentenced to death; 200 were hanged at Kilkenny alone. All of the Anglo-Irish people who had taken the Irish side were sentenced to death or banishment and their lands confiscated. Even Catholics who had lain low were sentenced to banishment. An act of Parliament in 1653 under Cromwell authorized the wholesale clearance of the land. The wealthier provinces of Munster, Leinster and Ulster were set aside for English settlers while the Irish of any station not sentenced to hang were sent to County Connaught, barren at best, and further ravaged by the British. The peasantry was allowed to remain to till the soil.

And hence the famous Irish phrase, "Go to hell or Connaught" (Cúige Chonnacht), as the two were pretty much equivalent. But then there came the Isle of Barbados. Today Barbados is famous as a lush tropical isle for the rich and indolent, but in the 17th century it served as a veritable death camp for the defeated Irishry.

And it was to this island that the wives and children of the defeated Irish gentry, priests and nuns and other undesirables were sent as slave labor. Ireland in 1641 had a population of 1,668,000; by the year 1652 it had been reduced by a third, to a population of 1,100,000. Those 568,000 had been "wasted by the sword, plague, famine and hardship." But they might have been considered lucky compared to those shipped out to Barbados, the "Tobacco Island."

Given that hanging was the punishment for those refusing to "transplant," many did. Estimates of those transplanted vary from 50,000 to 80,000. Other sources claim that 300,000 Irish were sold into slavery after the revolt, and that the population was reduced from 1,466,000 to 616,000. It was, in any case, devastating. As the English ruling class did not keep the same exacting records on the Irish people as they did on other commodities, it is hard to say how many were killed and how many were enslaved with certainty.

They were shipped to the Island of Barbados in conditions similar to those of African slaves except that the beginning of the voyage was necessarily much colder. "Man-catchers" operated mainly in the cities as the countryside of Ireland had been left devastated. We read:

> The countryside was a wilderness. Very little was left growing after the Cromwellian soldiers had devastated it with fire and the scythes that Cromwell had thoughtfully provided for just this purpose. Famine was endemic, and some writers have mentioned that cannibalism was rife.

And:

> The few persons that were occasionally to be met with in the rural parts were wandering orphans, whose fathers had embarked for Poland or Spain, and whose mothers had died of hunger; or were miserable old people, who would quarrel over a putrid carcass raked from a stagnant pool; and some of whom were seen to eat human flesh, cut from the corpse of a fellow creature, that lay broiling on the fire before them.

Man-catchers armed with whips rounded up wives and children of the long-gone soldiery, priests and nuns, and other poor unfortunates and held them in pens outside the cities where they were branded with the initials of the ship that would carry them to Virginia, Barbados or New England. Roped together by the neck they were provided barely enough food to sustain themselves. Those who had died of starvation were left where they had dropped.

Young women "marriageable and not past breeding" were in particular demand by plantation owners who had wearied of mulattresses and negresses. And then there were children.

> Over 100,000 young children, who were orphans or who had been taken from their Catholic parents, were sent abroad to slavery in the West Indies, Virginia and New England, that they might lose their faith and all knowledge of their nationality, for in most instances even their names were changed.

The Irish slaves were distributed among the African ones because as they had no one common language the danger of revolt was thus thought to be lessened. Some of the Irish at that point in history would not have understood English (being *Gaeilge* monoglots) and so were

at a loss to understand commands.

Business was brisk; the Bristol slave merchants had already petitioned Cromwell for a license to transport Irish slaves to Barbados. And the Commissioners of Ireland were only too happy to get rid of an intractable and potentially dangerously rebellious population.

Barbados originally had been a tobacco island. But as Virginia tobacco was far superior, the planters turned to cotton, but when the bottom of the cotton market fell out in 1640, they turned to sugar, and it was sugar that made them rich.

And it was the production of sugar that made the lives of the poor souls who worked it unbearable. Originally the islands had used indentured servants from Europe but the Civil War in Britain had created a shortage of ships, while some indentured servants had died of cholera and dysentery in the islands. Those who might have served as indentured servants got caught up in the conflict at home.

The Dutch Jews, who controlled the sugar production and trade in Brazil, brought in Africans, but they were intractable and so planters and slave merchants turned to the Irish. Between 1647 and 1690 a lively trade was carried on between the mother country and the plantations, as the colonies were called. In fact, there were more Irish shipped into the Caribbean than Africans in the last half of the 17th century.

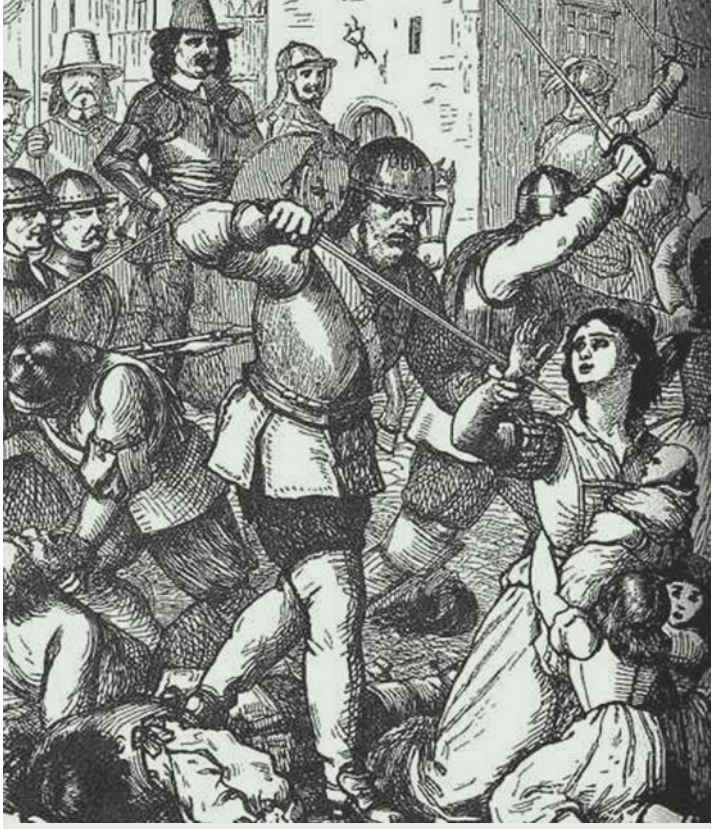
Political differences were laid aside in the pursuit of wealth. The planters lived in huge homes, which were also fortified in case of the ever-present threat of slave revolt, ate off gold plate, dressed in the latest London fashion and were attended to by a retinue of "bewigged butlers, pages, coachmen and postillions." And then it was off to the hunt.

But for the Irish who found themselves in Barbados after a couple of months tossed at sea, it was an entirely different picture. In the words of a contemporary traveler:

> They are just permitted to live, and a very great part [of the] Irish, derided by the Negroes, branded with the epithet "white slaves." . . . I have for my particular satisfaction seen 30, sometimes 40, Christians, English, Scotch and Irish at worke in the parching sun without shirts, shoes or stockings."

The slaves were divided into the two classes, of field and house slaves. The planting of the sugar was done with a hoe and without benefit of cow or plow. And then there were the endemic diseases and the lack of any medical care. Also there was the cruelty of the planter class of the Caribbean Islands.

As with slaves in America, they were sold on an auction block, stripped naked for inspection, while their mouths were pried open to determine the state of their dental health. The old were disposed of quickly at minimal prices, while the young boys and men were tested for muscle strength. Then came the women, the younger ones creating a stir as they were generally bought as sexual playthings by the planter class. The physical exam was thorough, including the use of midwife to determine if they were in a virginal state.



Ireland's "September 11"

Oliver Cromwell visited Drogheda on September 9, 1649. The invader summoned Sir Arthur Aston, the "governor" of the town, to surrender. Cromwell had 12,000 men and 11 cannon, Aston had 2,300 men but rejected the summons. Cromwell ordered his artillery to bombard a church, and during the day an incessant hail of solid shot rained on the church and churchyard. On the 10th, Cromwell turned cannon against the heart of the town, also opening breaches in the south and east walls. But the garrison kept him from entering while several of his soldiers fell around him. On September 11 the town was taken, and over the next days Cromwell's army murdered the garrison, including Aston, after promising to spare their lives. Many survivors were transported into slavery in the New World.

The boys were sent to the fields, except in the case of very young boys, who were often bought by homosexual pedophiles, while the girls went to "the big house." And there, if they were beautiful, it was their undoing.

> Their beauty was their ruin and attracted their master's lustful eyes, and in that land of tropics, and trade winds, they lived as in a prison, their faith banned, their race and nation despised, their virtue outraged, their tears derided, and as they looked out on the waving fields of sugar cane, they sadly thought of their own dear land with its fields so fertile and so green, now separated from them forever by thousands of miles of rolling sea.

One often thinks of scientific breeding or the manipulation of the gene pool as a modern scientific development, but in Barbados of the 17th century, the most unfortunate of these young girls were taken to stud farms to be bred with the most favored of the black slaves, Coromantine or Mandingo men, in order to produce sex slaves, young mulatto girls, who were raised and trained to please their masters. The young Irish girls, having suffered loss of family and home and raised as Catholics, were not so eager in the role of prostitute as the self-indulgent planters, also separated from the restraints of European society had come to desire and expect.

"As the Negroes had been paid for and the Irish captured, the Negroes were a more valuable commodity."

All those Gothic novels of life set in the Caribbean islands of the 17th and 18th centuries are not pure fabrications, as it turns out, but based in fact. The practice was eventually ended by law, but not for moral reason, but rather because it interfered with the profits of the lucrative slave trade.

And in an interesting correspondence to the situation of Greek slaves in Rome, many of the Irish slaves were literate while the planters were not and were thus used in the home as teachers. Despite that the Irish were treated worse than the Negro slaves, who were given better food. As the Negroes had been paid for and the Irish merely captured, the Negroes were a more valuable commodity.

And there were rebellions, which were dealt with severely. The Irish were often at the center of these rebellions that occurred in the last half of the 17th century. Planters were dragged from their coaches, hacked to death by machete; their weapons confiscated. The planters blamed the "bloody papists" for the rebellions that were rarely successful as the runaways were only able to run so far on such small islands. Punishment was severe. In one case the captured runaways were nailed to the ground, their bodies in the shape of a cross, while a burning torch was applied to their feet and run up their body. Finally they were decapitated.

Given the extreme imbalance between the planter population and the slave one, the fears were not unfounded. In addition, the planters feared the Irish being able to escape the island and ally themselves with French or Spanish Catholics on the Leeward or Windward islands. Their knowledge of the geography and fortification of Barbados could have devastating consequence once conveyed to the enemy.

By 1680 indentured servants were on their way out and Africans began to take the place of white slaves and indentured servants. In many cases, the longed-for freedom did not feed them and they starved to death. As a matter of fact, food rations in the last year of indentured servitude were actually cut. To quote a governor of the island in the year 1689: "They are dominated over and used like dogs, and this in time will undoubtedly drive away all the commonality of the white people and leave the island in a deplorable condition, to be murdered by Negroes or vanquished by the enemy."

Today there is a population of black Irish, the descendants of African and Irish slaves in the Caribbean who speak Gaelic and a smaller population of Red Legs, those few descendants of the original Irish slaves to Barbados, who live marginally and in deep poverty among the largely black population of Barbados.

Yes, it is better not to lose a war. ✦

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Jenifer Dixon is an avid student of neglected history. She is also interested in everything to do with current-day politics, life around the globe and different cultures, worldviews and the perspectives and the deeper roots of religion and mythology and its influence in history. Other interest include Keltic music, photography and cooking.

Heroic Irish Slave Revolts in Ireland, Barbados Dealt With Violently on Both Sides of Atlantic

By John Tiffany

From 1641 to 1652, in the 12-year period during and following the Confederation Revolt (aka the Irish Uprising) and subsequent Cromwellian invasion, over 550,000 Irish folks were killed by the English army, and 300,000 were sold as slaves.

In 1650, 25,000 Irish people were sold to planters in St. Kitts.

The English Parliament passed the Act for the Settlement of Ireland in 1652, which classified the Irish population into several categories according to their degree of involvement in the uprising and subsequent war. Those who had participated in the rising or assisted the rebels in any way were to be hanged and to have their property confiscated. Other categories of the Irish population were sentenced to banishment, with whole or partial confiscation of their estates.

While the majority of the resettlement took place within Ireland, to the province of Connaught and County Clare, Dr. William Petty, physician-general to Cromwell's army, estimated that as many as 100,000 Irish men, women and children were transported to the colonies in the West Indies and in North America as indentured servants. The population of Ireland fell from 1,466,000 to 616,000—a loss of 850,000 souls.

Soldiers enslaved or banished were not allowed to take their wives and children. The result was a population of homeless women and children, who were declared a public nuisance, rounded up and sold as slaves for great profit.

All did not go smoothly with Cromwell's extermination/slavery plan, as Irish slaves revolted in Barbados in 1649. Unfortunately the revolt failed. They were hanged, drawn and quartered, and their heads were put on pikes, prominently displayed around Bridgetown as a warning to others.

Cromwell then fought two short wars against the Dutch in 1651, and thereafter monopolized the slave trade. Four years later he seized Jamaica from Spain. Jamaica then became the center of the English slave trade in the Caribbean region.

Emancipated slaves in New Orleans in the mid-1860s.

Another law was passed on June 26, 1657, stating: "Those who fail to transplant themselves into Connaught or County Clare within six months . . . shall be attainted of high treason [and] are to be sent into America or some other parts beyond the seas . . . those banished who return are to suffer the pains of death as felons by virtue of this act, without benefit of clergy."

Although it was not a crime to kill any Irish, and soldiers were encouraged to do so, the slave trade proved too profitable to kill off the source of the product. Chartered shippers sent gangs out with quotas to fill and, in their zest as they scoured the countryside, they kidnapped a number of English, too. On March 25, 1659, a petition of 72 Englishmen was received in London, claiming they were illegally in slavery in Barbados. In addition, 7,000-8,000 Scots taken prisoner at the Battle of Worcester in 1651 were sold to the British plantations in the New World, and 200 Frenchmen had been kidnapped, concealed and sold in Barbados for 900 pounds of cotton each.

Subsequently some 82,000 Irish were sold to Barbados and Virginia alone. In 1656, Cromwell's Council of State ordered that 1,000 Irish girls and 1,000 Irish boys be rounded up and taken to Jamaica to be sold as slaves to English planters. As horrendous as these numbers sound, they only reflect a small part of the evil program, as most of the slaving activity was not

The Epic Adventures of the Cruiser 'Komet'

EVEN BEFORE THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION had entered World War II, Germany had her hands full contending with British and Australian naval and air forces. German leaders knew things could get much worse, as they did in World War I, and were therefore gathering as much intelligence and making as many preparations as possible for that unwanted time. In preparing for that unprovoked, but imminent, likelihood, the little-known accomplishments of a single ship—the *Komet*—merit acknowledgement.

By Daniel Michaels

By the time the German World War II raider *Komet* had safely docked in Hamburg in November 1941, she had traveled some 87,000 miles in 516 days, traversing the equator eight times and circumnavigating the globe. Only a handful of people outside of Germany and the USSR even knew of this epic journey at the time because the *Komet* was a unit of the German navy (Kriegsmarine)—a commercial raider—operating on secret assignment under a variety of false flags.

The crew knew the ship by the name she was christened with, the *Komet*, while the British referred to her as "Raider B." In the German navy she was officially designated "HSK–7" (Handels-Stoer-Kreuzer-7, aka Schiff 45), an auxiliary cruiser.

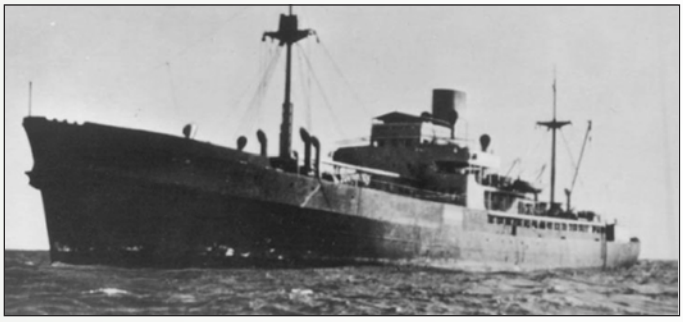
The *Komet* was originally built as a merchant ship for the Norddeutscher Lloyd Line in 1937, but was requisitioned by the German navy when Britain and France declared war on September 3, 1939. Ship characteristics were: 3,287 gross register tonnage, length 115.5 m, beam 15.3 m, draft 6.5 m, top speed 16 knots, crew 274.

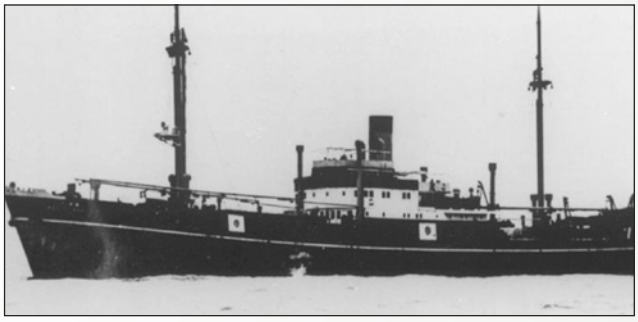
Capt. Robert Eyssen, winner of the Knights Cross, was in command and responsible for the success of her mission. When converted to a raider, *Komet* was armed with six 15-cm guns, one 7.5-cm gun, one 3.7 and four 2-cm anti-aircraft guns, as well as six torpedo tubes. She carried a small 15-ton fast boat, *Meteorit*, for mine laying and an Arado seaplane for reconnaissance.

Most importantly and in accordance with German naval intelligence plans, *Komet*, like the *Schwabenland*, which had just returned from the Antarctic, was strengthened for navigating in ice-filled waters. Now, however, it was wartime and *Komet*'s field of operation would take her on a course running from the Norwegian Sea to and through the Barents, Kara, Laptev, East Siberian, Chukchi and Bering seas of the Arctic Ocean, to the Pacific and finally homeward bound through the Atlantic Ocean.

After the war in Poland had ended, there had been a lull in the conflagration, a period called the Phony War, in which both sides seemed to have wanted to avoid further bloodshed. But then, unexpectedly, in April 1940, Britain made several aggressive moves that provoked the Germans to take counteractions.

In early April, Britain, with Norwegian, French and Polish troops, initiated "Plan R 4"—the invasion of the neutral state of Norway. The Germans acted quickly to forestall the Brits by launching "Operation Weserübung"





Kriegsmarine auxiliary cruiser *Komet*. German auxiliary cruisers were converted merchant vessels, fitted out with torpedoes and guns to attack Allied merchant ships. The armaments were camouflaged so that the cruisers appeared to be normal merchant ships. They changed their outer appearance often, frequently taking on the look of an Allied merchantman to deceive the enemy. As you can see from the three shots of the *Komet* here, this ship looks completely unarmed, yet she is able to fight effectively against a regular warship if she can take her by surprise. Germany's nine auxiliary cruisers sank over 140 enemy ships at over 700,000 tons. During the year or more that *Komet* plied the waters of the Pacific she was supplied and refueled by the Japanese and other neutral countries. The two attacks made by *Komet* on the island of Nauru on December 6-8, 1940 against the important phosphate-loading facilities are considered the most economically effective operation conducted by German raiders in the Pacific in WWII.

(Weser Exercise)—the immediate precautionary invasion of select Norwegian ports. Though suffering considerable losses at sea, the Germans succeeded in securing their hold on the ports that soon, through the efforts of the Todt Organization[1] became bases for German surface ships and U-boats.

Then, in May, Britain executed "Operation Fork"—the invasion of Iceland. At first the Germans planned to respond militarily, but Britain quickly called on the United States to take over the occupation of Iceland, prompting the Germans to change their strategy. Realizing that the United States was already illegally involved in the war and that Britain had no intention of negotiating an end to the hostilities, they chose instead to invade France, where they won a quick victory, forcing the British expeditionary troops to return home. Britain's last hope to stay in the war now rested with the Soviet Union.

The German government also recognized that fact and planned to remove that last hope. "Operation Barbarossa" was chosen for this very task.

Just two months later, on July 3, 1940, the *Komet* embarked on her epic deployment. It was at a time when Soviet Russia, while not truly allied with Nazi Germany, remained officially neutral in the conflict between Germany and the British and French empires. Under terms of the Soviet-German Commercial Agreement and its undisclosed military and civilian aid pact, Germany entered into negotiations with the USSR to gain access to the Northern Sea Route (also called the Northeast Passage), believing that access to the route would facilitate the movement of her naval units between the Atlantic and Pacific, providing ice conditions were manageable. Although the Russians first agreed to permit about 26 German vessels to pass through, they later reduced the number to just one, the *Komet*, which, as events transpired, proved one too many.

Under the provisions of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact the Germans also negotiated for a naval base (Basis Nord) on the Kola peninsula at Zapadnaya (Western) Litsa Bay, west of Murmansk. Although the Soviet side reportedly agreed to provide the German navy the base for German raider operations, nothing further was heard of the base and most probably it was never actually used by the Germans. After the war the site was used as a Soviet submarine base.

Intelligence work always involves layer upon layer of deception and so it was with HSK-7. Since *Komet* would be operating in waters under the purview of the British and American navies, she would necessarily have to assume various disguises to pass unnoticed. With the consent of the Soviet Union, *Komet*, by rearranging her deck features, assumed the appearance of the Russian *Semyon Dezhnev*, hoisted the Red flag and entered the Barents Sea. Without any explanation and to their later regret, the Soviet authorities held her up in the Barents Sea from July 15 to August 13.

Unbeknownst to the Soviets at this time, when the USSR herself was already violating the Pact by mobilizing the forces for war with Germany, was the fact that not only had the *Komet* been assigned to prey on British shipping in the Pacific but that she was on a secret mission to gather intelligence for possible future use against her present false ally. While transiting the Northern Sea Route under Soviet escort and under the Soviet flag she gathered intelligence on the route itself, including data on the location of Russian weather stations, icebreaking capabilities, coastal features and other information of possible value for future wartime use. To accomplish this, it is quite possible *Komet* was equipped with the same Zeiss-made optical devices (cameras, viewing scopes) used by *Schwabenland* in the Antarctic a year earlier.

In addition to the German navy's need for determining the feasibility of using the Northern Sea Route for naval operations and for arranging the return of German commercial ships operating in the Pacific Ocean, but now stranded by the war, the Kriegsmarine wanted to know the location of Soviet military, radio and meteorological stations and other assets in the Arctic in order to destroy them when war came. Equally important, German intelligence also wanted to determine the best-concealed geographic locations to set up its own secure naval and air bases, weather stations and supply/fuel caches in the Arctic region in the event of all-out war.

The *Komet* utilized the month-long delay to reconnoiter the Barents Sea with an eye to locating possible base locations for German U-boats and reconnaissance aircraft. Conveniently, HSK-7 managed to elude Soviet surveillance for two of the four weeks and reconnoiter areas of particular interest, like the islands of Novaya Zemlya.

Novaya Zemlya, which consists of a North and a South island separated by the Matochkin Shar Strait, is an extension of the Ural Mountains, cut off from the mainland by the Proliv Karskiye Vorota (Kara Strait). It serves as the doorway to the Northern Sea Route. Novaya Zemlya is therefore often referred to as the "Gibraltar" of the Soviet Arctic. The Kara and the Matochkin straits, which connect the Barents to the Kara Sea, as well as the Vilkitsky Strait, which then connects the Kara to the Laptev

BOMBING VINDICATED

A FASCINATING PIECE OF HISTORY FROM TBR

A Survey of Recent Developments by This Leading Authority on Air Warfare, 1944

By J.M. Spaight. Published in 1944 by a former British principal secretary of the Air Ministry as a response to increasing discontent in Britain with the Allied bombing of German cities, this book set out to justify the saturation bombing of civilians. Reflecting official British government policy, it states clearly that the idea to saturate bomb civilian targets was initiated by the British in May 1940, and that Hitler opposed this concept and refused to retaliate for months while German cities were bombed, hoping that "Churchill would come to his senses." This belief is dismissed as "stupid" by Spaight, who went on to describe as "pacifists" and "socialists" those Britons who objected to the bombing of civilians. Spaight said the "Teutonic mind" never even considered such a policy, and instead viewed an air force merely as a tool to "blast open" a path for attacking armies. This is a shocking reminder of the horror of war which provides a fascinating insight into the brutal psychology of the time. An exact reproduction of the wartime original. Softcover, 135 pages, #653, ***$13*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. See page 64 to order.

Sea, are all critical chokepoints for shipping and are therefore strategically important sites. The German U-boats would of course lie in wait at these sites for their prey to arrive.

On August 13, 1940, Soviet authorities finally permitted *Komet* to pass through the Matochkin Shar Strait to the Kara Sea, escorting her with Soviet icebreakers through the Vilkitsky Strait to the Laptev Sea, the Eastern Siberian Sea, finally reaching the Bering Strait on September 5. The German government paid the equivalent of $130,000 to the Soviet government for an escort of icebreakers to ensure safe passage.

From the intelligence point of view, this 3,300-mile, 23-day section of *Komet's* epic voyage was as important as was the previous month reconnoitering the Barents Sea and Novaya Zemlya. *Komet* was able to photograph and chart the entire Northeast Passage and to estimate the density of Soviet shipping along the northern sea, the location of radio and communications stations, and coastal settlements. Unfortunately, ice conditions were such that Capt. Eyssen concluded that it could not be used to escort the German ships stranded in the Pacific Ocean back to Germany. Nonetheless, Eyssen was certain that U-boats and some ice-reinforced surface ships could safely navigate along clearly defined sea routes.

When Germany launched Barbarossa on June 22, 1941, and when the United States entered the war, the Arctic immediately became an important theater of war in that convoys carrying vital war supplies from America passed over its waters. Of course Soviet domestic shipping along the Northern Sea Route also became targets of the U-boat campaign.

Among the notable German campaigns to interdict the convoys undertaken by the Kriegsmarine in the Arctic in 1942 were: Operation Rösselsprung ("Knight's Move") in February; Operation Wunderland ("Wonderland") in the summer of 1942; and Operation Doppleschlag ("Double Blow") in September. In the Knight's Move anti-convoy campaign the German U-boats and aircraft were very successful in sinking 24 of the 35 ships in Arctic convoy PQ-17; Double Blow in September attempted to repeat the success of the attack on PQ-17 on PQ-18, but with less success; and Wonderland was an attempt by German capital ships to destroy Soviet naval units in the Kara Sea.

Under the guidance of Capt. Robert Eyssen, above, the *Komet*, at 3,287 tons one of the smallest of the German raiders, made a name for herself before she even entered combat, by sailing the Northeast Passage across the top of Russia.

Wonderland, however, proved only moderately successful, due to bad weather and icy conditions. When Allied convoys were forced to move closer to the Soviet Arctic coast, the Germans concentrated their U-boats in the vicinity of Novaya Zemlya, determined to make the Kara Sea a deathtrap for Allied shipping.

Perhaps the best evaluation of the effectiveness of Eyssen's feat and of German U-boat operations in the Soviet Arctic is most reliably made by the enemy—in this case Russia—against whom the U-boat weapon was employed. Following are pertinent excerpts taken from a Russian book subtitled *Secrets of the Arctic Wolves*, by A.F. Fedorov and S.A. Kovalev, that reviews and evaluates the mission of the *Komet* in *1940* and U-boat successes in the Arctic during the war years:

> Germany had always quietly, but attentively, viewed the Franz Josef Land and Novaya Zemlya archipelago as the sword of Damocles hanging over the USSR's sea-lanes of communication. In early 1942 Hitler concentrated his naval forces in northern Norway. . . . For four years Nazi U-boats operated under the difficult conditions of the Kara Sea without an accident . . . in those four years units of our Northern Fleet were only able to score two victories over Adm. [Karl] Doenitz's "Arctic Wolves." Capt. Eyssen had at his disposal more accurate charts of the Novaya Zemlya straits than did our own ice navigators and captains. . . .
>
> Even when German land forces were destroyed in the Arctic, larger and better equipped (acoustic torpedoes, hydrodynamic and acoustic mines, radar) German subs remained in northern Norway. Only after the Soviet Kara Naval Base was established and supplied with ships and aircraft was it possible to provide some degree of safety for convoys entering the Kara Sea. In most cases the Northern Fleet was only able to determine the position of a U-boat when it surfaced or at periscope

depth after firing its torpedoes. It only became possible to locate the submerged enemy in 1944 when our ships were equipped with ASDIC.[2]

The authors also attribute much of the German success in charting the waters of the northern sea reroute to prewar intelligence work dating back to World War I, to overflights of the Arctic by aircraft, the *Graf Zeppelin*, the *LZ 127* airship, but most especially to the on-site work of the *Komet*. In 1931, for example, the flight path of the *Graf Zeppelin* took it over Franz Josef Land, Severnaya Zemlya, Vardroper Island, Dikson Island and the northernmost extremity of Novaya Zemlya, Kolguyev Island and Arkhangelsk. One of the tasks of the *LZ 127* flight was to determine the ice boundaries on Novaya Zemlya and to study the Matochkin Shar [strait].

> There is no doubt but that resourceful Capt. Eyssen, during the two weeks he had free to browse around the Barents Sea as he chose while waiting for permission to enter the Northern Sea Route, conducted extensive studies of the bottom features, the currents and depths of many strategically important areas.

Following are just a few of the many examples of the havoc wrought on Soviet inland shipping by German U-boats along the Northern Sea Route listed by the authors:

> August 25, 1942: the heavy cruiser *Admiral Scheer* destroyed and sank the icebreaker transport *Aleksandr Sibiryakov* in the vicinity of Belukha Island. Of the 104 crew members and relief party heading for the islands of Severnaya Zemlya, 18 were saved. Seventeen were taken prisoner; one was picked up a month later from Belukha.
>
> July 30, 1943: trawler *TShch-65* (former RT-76 *Astrakhan*), a unit in the escorted convoy transferring transport *Roshal* from Kolguyev Island to the Gulf of Belushya, was torpedoed by German submarine *U-703*. Twenty-eight of the 42 crewmembers perished. The Soviet transport was carrying a noise detector for the anti-submarine defense of Cape Zhelaniye. The Hitlerian U-boat was detected 20 minutes before the attack. Two MBR-2 seaplanes were over the convoy at the time.
>
> October 15, 1942: the transport *Shors* was moving from the Kara Sea to the Gulf of Belushya when she struck a mine when exiting the Yugorsky Shar [between Ostrov Vaygach and the Yugorsky poluostrov—Ed.]. Ten perished, and the wounded were taken to the Khabarovo settlement. The mine barrier had been set up by Hitlerian submarine *U-592*. On 25 July 1943, the trawler *TShch-58* (the former RT-94 *Zhdanov*) was destroyed in this same minefield.
>
> Polar stations at Maliye Karmakuly, Cape Zhelaniye, Uyedineniye Island and Cape Sterlegov were destroyed, as was the radio station in the Gulf of Blagopoluchiye in Novaya Zemlya Bay. A reconnaissance party from *U-711* landed on Vardroper Island.

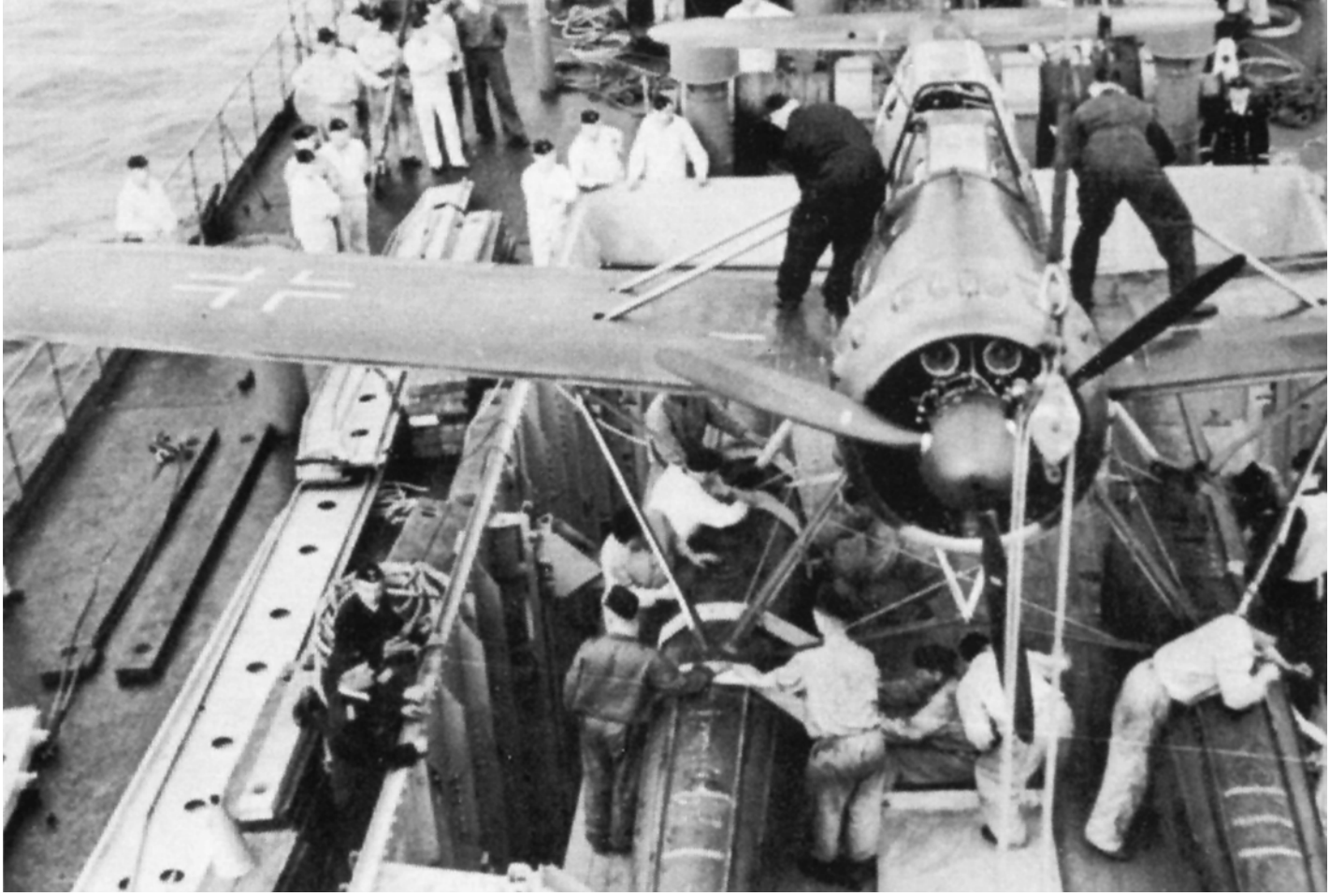
The time, more than a year, *Komet* spent in the Pacific Ocean as a raider was anticlimactic when compared to the valuable intelligence gathered during the first three months of her deployment in the Arctic. In the Pacific part of his mission SKL instructed Capt. Eyssen to operate off the coast of Australia and in the Indian Ocean, and if possible to seek out the Antarctic whaling fleets. Eyssen was also to lay mines off ports in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

In October, after rendezvousing with two other German ships operating in the Pacific, the *Orion* and the *Kulmerland*, the three units worked together under false Japanese names to sink five Allied merchant ships having a combined tonnage of about 41,000 tons. When her raiding campaign ended, *Komet* sailed clear across the Pacific, proceeded south around Cape Horn, and finally headed north through the Atlantic, arriving safely in Hamburg on November 30, 1941, one week before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and America's entry into World War II. Seekriegsleitung (SKL, Naval Warfare Command) instructions were not to send any prisoners to Japan, but to return them to Europe. If that was not possible then Eyssen should release every one of his 675 captives on Emirau Island in the Bismarck Archipelago, where they would be picked up.

During the year or more that *Komet* plied the waters of the Pacific she was supplied and refueled by the Japanese and other neutral countries. Throughout the entire time at sea HSK-7 was in contact with and received instructions from the SKL in Berlin communications system.

History came full circle when NATO made it known, in November 2010, that Germany would for the first time join the defense ministers of Norway and the Baltic to enhance military cooperation in the Far North. In 2007 Russian President Vladimir Putin claimed that all of the Arctic Ocean and the ocean bottom beneath it up to the North Pole belonged to the Russian Federation.

The melting of the ice cap and the realization that suspected oil and gas deposits beneath the ice may soon be recoverable have made the area very attractive. German transport vessels already use parts of the Northern Sea Route to supply western Siberia. Russia recently announced her intention to patrol the Arctic Ocean with warships and submarines beginning in 2015.



The Ar 196 seaplane—one of which was carried by the *Komet*—was intended as a reconnaissance aircraft. It was manufactured by the German firm Arado. The standard plane of the Kriegsmarine throughout World War II, it was responsible for sinking at least one enemy ship and downing several aircraft. Above, German engineers are shown working on the Ar 196 seaplane aboard the *Komet*.

POSTSCRIPT

In October 1942 on her second deployment, under a new captain, Ulrich Brocksien, the refitted *Komet* was attacked by British torpedo boats and sunk near Cap de la Hague. There were no survivors. In July 2006 the wreck was discovered in 70 meters of water. She is upside down in two halves, with a large part of the center section blown away.

Rear Adm. Eyssen was born the son of a Guatemalan coffee plantation owner. He served on the light cruiser *KMS Karlsruhe* in World War I. His ship blew up in an unexplained explosion off Trinidad, taking 263 crewmembers with her. Eyssen survived. After he left *Komet*, Eyssen served in a variety of posts, including naval liaison officer with Air Fleet IV in Russia and later as chief of the Naval Depot in Oslo, with responsibility for shipping and supplies. His last post was commander of the Third Military District in Vienna, from which he retired in April 1945. Adm. Eyssen died in March 1960 in Baden-Baden. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 The Todt Organization was a German construction firm founded by Dr. Fritz Todt (1891-1942), an engineer who was an early supporter of Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist Party.—Ed.

2 British term for sonar, probably from "Anti-Submarine Division." First known use was in 1939.—Ed.

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A High Seas Dutch War Crime . . .

This article is about a nearly unknown and shameful war crime by an ostensibly "neutral" country in World War II, in which Catholic missionaries and others were left to drown due to their ethnicity.

Translated by Peter Strahl

Sumatra is of course a large island in western Indonesia. From 1903 up until World War II, it was occupied by the Netherlands. With the outbreak of the war, German and Austrian citizens [and ethnically German people even though they were Dutch citizens—Ed.] who lived on the island were taken into captivity as prisoners of war by the Dutch. But then the Japanese, who were about to occupy the island, were advancing.

Consequently, the Dutch prepared to bring their prisoners out of the country. Among them were 18 Catholic Steyler missionaries—the Society of the Divine Word.[1] One of them was Brother Aloysius Seitz.

They were brought aboard the Dutch ship *MV Van Imhoff*. There were altogether 500 "German" and "Austrian" prisoners of war. Two-thirds of the prisoners were crammed into the 'tween-deck, only a yard high. The prisoners could therefore not stand upright. Over 100 were locked in a cage on the foredeck. Br. Aloysius gave an account later of the unbearable heat and bestial stench on board.

It was on the third day of the journey, about midday of January 19, 1942, when the ship was attacked by a Japanese bomber off the coast of Indonesia. Panic broke out. The ship began to sink. The POWs hardly had a chance.

Contrary to the customs of the navy and merchant marine, the captain was the first who, with his officers, climbed into the lifeboat. It was able to accept 60 persons, but only 20 places were taken. A portion of the prisoners were able to save themselves because a sergeant threw them the key to their kennels. Br. Aloysius reached the single remaining lifeboat by swimming. The *Van Imhoff* sank in a mighty whirlpool and dragged hundreds to their deaths. The few that were still alive were helplessly floundering in the sea.

A short time later, survivors were sighted by a Dutch ship, the *Boulangan*. The ship came near. The captain of the *Boulangan* inquired as to the ethnicity of the occupants of the lifeboat. When he heard that they were Germanic, he turned about. Likewise, an airplane of the Dutch navy sent no rescue. Finally, on the third day, [roughly 66] of the survivors managed by their own power to reach the island of Nias, about 60 miles west of Sumatra.

The *MV Van Imhoff,* operating in the South Seas.

The balance sheet: 412 of the 478 Germans on the *Van Imhoff* lost their lives in the catastrophe. Br. Aloysius was the only one who survived of the 18 Steyler missionaries on board.

Father Helmut Thometzki is today the executive director of the business affairs of the Steyler Missions. In the year 1970, he came to know Br. Aloysius, when the Steyler Missionaries were building a print shop on the island of Timor. To the news service of the Steyler missionaries he said, "Brother Aloysius Seitz was a peaceful man." He needed years, in order to work through the events. But, "although he had horrible things behind him, he was not embittered." In the evenings, after work was completed, the two missionaries would often converse.

"He himself never actually began it," recalls Fr. Thometzki. "But when we were by ourselves, then indeed he had some things to tell."

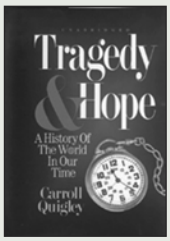
In the Netherlands, the events surrounding the sinking of the *Van Imhoff* were long a taboo topic. They were suppressed until well into the 1960s and '70s. In the late '60s, it came to a lawsuit, which a survivor from Germany had brought; but the Dutch court authorities saw no basis for an indictment. The proceedings were delayed; and the investigations were discontinued.

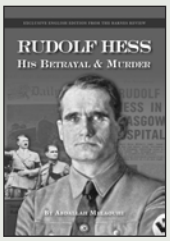
To this day, no atonement has been made for the events of that time. Br. Aloysius died in the year 1994, at age 85. ✦

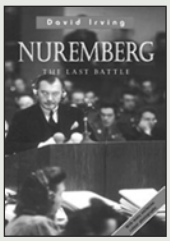
ENDNOTE:

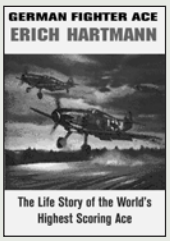
1 The Society of the Divine Word (Latin: *Societas Verbi Divini*, abbreviated SVD), popularly called the Divine Word Missionaries, and sometimes the Steyler Missionaries, is a missionary religious congregation in the Latin Church, one of the 23 "autonomous" or "particular" churches that make up the Catholic Church.

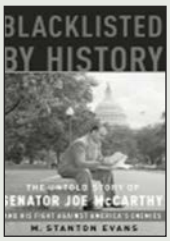
Original source: From *Kreuz.net*, Jan. 19, 2012

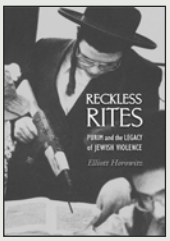












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The CIA Betrayal of Tibet:

Is the dalai lama on the agency's payroll?

THE DALAI LAMA IS NO MERE SPIRITUAL LEADER. When he fled Tibet in 1959, he was the leader of the country's feudalistic government. Notwithstanding his public stance supporting non-violence, his monks jailed and tortured dissenters and ran guerrilla operations against the Chinese, funded with $1.7 million a year from the U.S. government, including a personal stipend of $185,000 a year for the dalai lama. The average Tibetan does indeed wish to see "the Roof of the World" independent, but he does not want the land run again by 200 aristocratic families controlling 93% of the wealth of the nation as was the case pre-1959.

By Victor Thorn

Recognized as the 14th incarnation in a line of sacred rulers, the dalai lama, born Lhamo Dondrub (religious name Tenzin Gyatso), is bathed in a calming light of peace and spiritual guidance. His followers, including movie star Richard Gere, vehemently defend their guru against anyone attempting to diminish his supernatural status.

Yet, troublesome shadows of darkness tarnish the lama's radiant halo of holiness. Specifically, from the late 1950s until midway through Richard Nixon's first term in office, the dalai lama received approximately $1.7 million from the CIA for his role as a paid operative. More importantly, even though he became a Nobel Peace Prize recipient in 1989, CIA money found its way to Tibetan rebels who fought a nearly two decades-long secret war against the Chinese government.

While these "contra" forces were trained and armed by U.S. intelligence agencies, the dalai lama—a man of allegedly simple means—basked in the luxuries provided by a $186,000-per-year annual CIA salary.

These under-the-table payoffs extended further—to direct family members and other relatives, who were appointed to prominent positions at the lama's publishing companies, charitable foundations and distribution outlets, plus hotels in Geneva, New York and India. In these prominent posts, the lama's nepotism allowed his in-laws to handle millions of dollars under the pretext of leading a spiritual movement.

When questioned about this lucrative windfall, on Sept. 15, 1998 Lodi Gyari, a dalai lama spokesman, admitted: "It is an open secret. We do not deny it."

To fully understand the intricacies of this situation, one must first take a cursory examination of how a succession of lamas in Tibet treated their subjects—with little or no regard. In fact, rather than being figures who uplifted the meek and poor while serving as conduits to the Higher Power, these lamas exerted militaristic dominance over their underlings, while remaining removed from them, like royalty.

Not only did they own all property, these holy-roller warlords also collected taxes from their serfs and imprisoned anyone who opposed their dictatorial rule. This situation continued for centuries until Oct. 7, 1950, when the Red Chinese army stormed into Tibet and overthrew the local ruling body. Even under Chinese control, the dalai lama and his inner circle enjoyed a much more luxurious lifestyle than those who were still exploited under a *de facto* Communist caste system.

Tensions with the Chinese government had been bub-

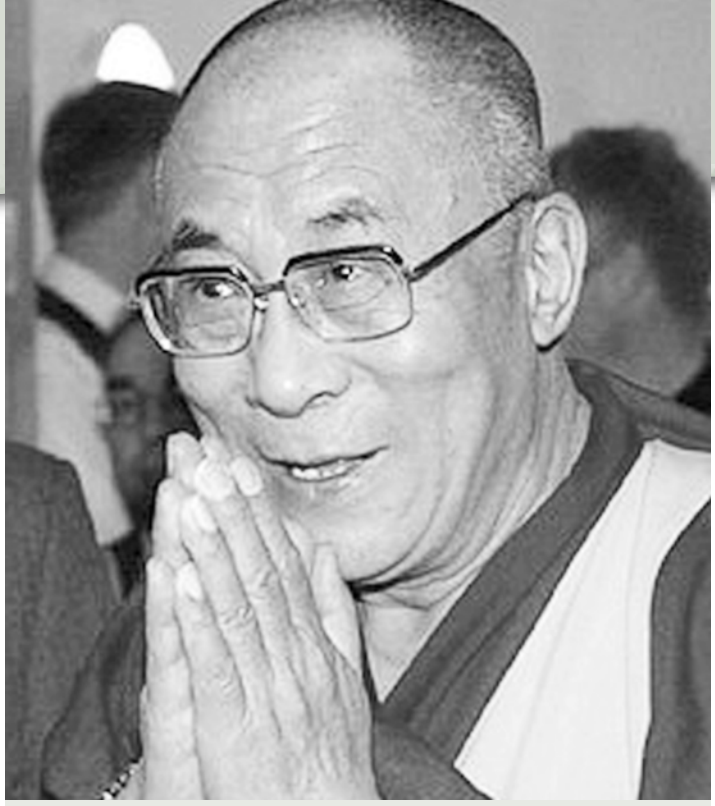
bling ever since the Tibetans declared their independence in 1913. Moreover, the lama dynasty also faced internal turmoil after rebels assassinated the current dalai lama's father in 1946 during a failed coup d'état. Then, once the Red Chinese army seized command of Tibet in 1950, Cold Warriors in America began fearing that waves of Communism would sweep across Asia. This mindset eventually led to America's disastrous war in Vietnam that raged throughout the 1960s and 1970s. On the other hand, although the lama maintained his aristocratic lifestyle, by 1956—worried that the Chinese intended to invade his palace in Lhasa—he urged his henchmen to collect over 100 tons of gold and jewels from peasant subjects so that he could erect a new throne.

Around this same time, with Chinese aggressions still persisting, the dalai lama's exiled brother, Gyalo Thondup, laid the foundation for a meeting at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, India between his sibling and CIA agents. Playing on a common vested interest—i.e., defeating the Chinese—the CIA joined forces with the dalai lama to initiate a Tibetan counterrevolutionary army.

Wasting no effort in combating what they viewed as a domino effect of multiple Asian nations falling to Communism, in 1956 the CIA conceived a top-secret project named St. Circus Operation whereby Tibetan guerrilla fighters were trained at Pacific locales such as Guam and Okinawa. By 1958, phase two of this clandestine campaign began under the auspices of the Colorado Program wherein 200 future Tibetan revolutionaries were schooled at Butts Field Air Force Base in Camp Hale, Colo.

The top lama willingly lent himself to the CIA as a pawn in their war against the Red threat. Soon, this seeming practitioner of non-violence allowed his minions to learn the arts of espionage, undermining enemy governments, bomb construction, landmine laying, sabotage and assassination. Militia members also gained knowledge of demolitions, propaganda, small arms weaponry and covert warfare techniques.

The popular conception of the dalai lama being a missionary of peace turns out to be little more than a myth, especially since, by the late 1950s, tons of ammunition and machine guns had been parachuted from Air Force C-130s into Tibet. Rather than engaging in passive resistance, Lamaist soldiers sought utter destruction, as R. Sengupta conveyed in a Feb. 14, 1999 article for *Outlook*



The 14th dalai lama, Tenzin Gyatso. This would-be feudal ruler of "the Land of Snows" was born in 1935 to a farm family in a small hamlet. At the age of two, legend has it, the toddler, then known as Lhamo Dhondup, was recognized as the reincarnation of the 13th dalai lama. Each dalai lama is considered the reincarnation of the previous one. In addition, the present lama is supposed to be the 74th manifestation of Avalokiteshvara, who is said to have been a boy who lived when Prince Siddhartha Gautama was teaching the "original" Buddhist faith, circa 563 B.C. Theoretically, although Gautama is the historical Buddha, there were a thousand or so buddhas before him, such as Dipankara Buddha, who, being 24 buddhas earlier, lived eons before Gautama. Despite all the public relations, Tibet is no Shangri-La. In 1998, Christopher Hitchens criticized Tenzin Gyatso for a number of reasons, including: the lama's acceptance of money from the leader of the terrorist Aum Shinrikyo cult; the lama's proclamation that Hollywood actor Steven Seagal was a reincarnated lama of Tibetan Buddhism; the persecution of followers of the Dorje Shugden deity, whom Hitchens describes as having been "threatened with death following the dalai lama's abrupt prohibition of this once-venerated godhead"; the dalai lama's specified sexual norms, which, among other things, explain the proper way to pay for prostitution; and the lama's support of India's thermonuclear tests.

magazine entitled "The CIA Circus: Tibet's Forgotten Army." Sengupta quoted a man named Tenzin Tsultrim, who negotiated with the CIA. "We had great expectations when we went to America. We thought perhaps they would even give us an atom bomb to take back."

However, the Tibetan uprising against their Communist occupiers didn't fare well and by 1959—with resistance fighters thwarted or massacred by China's army—the CIA decided upon a different role for the dalai lama. Up until that point, throughout their history the lamas never seemed particularly interested in a democratic form of government or human rights for their subjects. But now that the dalai lama failed as a front man for their covert operations, the CIA decided that rebranding their Tibetan asset as a spiritual icon would serve their purposes much better. After all, since his success as a pseudo-general garnered little payback, why not make the dalai lama a symbol of resistance against Communism?

So, on March 31, 1959 under the CIA's "Operation Immediate," the dalai lama—disguised as a soldier and toting 60 tons of treasure—scurried from his palace in Lhasa toward the Indian border. During a formidable trek across Tibet's rugged mountains, with the full assistance of his CIA colleagues, the lama had already commenced upon a public relations offensive. According to a State Department document dated April 2, 1959 obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, the lama's fellow travelers radioed a message to the CIA:

"Please inform the world about the suffering of the Tibetan people. To make us free from the misery of the Chinese Communist operations, you must help us as soon as possible and send us weapons for 30,000 men by airplane."

Over two weeks later, the dalai lama—plagued by dysentery—finally entered India. Upon his arrival, one undisputed fact became clear to everyone that accompanied him during this ordeal: without ever-present radio contact with his CIA handlers, the lama would have never survived his escape. Then, over the following months, upward of 80,000 Tibetan refugees fled into India to be reunited with their spiritual master. At that moment a global Free Tibet movement had been born on the heels of a failed CIA-funded uprising directed against the Chinese.

Still, the CIA would continue transferring arms to Tibetan rebels until 1969 as they fought this hidden (and futile) war in the Asian hinterlands. Finally, by 1971—coinciding with President Richard Nixon's normalization of relations with China—Tibetan guerrillas accepted the inevitable. The cause of reclaiming their homeland had been lost for the time being.

As the war gasped its final dying breath, the Chinese made demands of Nixon: Either cease and desist providing any future weaponry to the Tibetans or forget about opening diplomatic relations with their country. Nixon bowed to these conditions, not wishing to jeopardize this historic event over a few ragtag rebels and a mere 3 million ethnic Tibetans.

In R. Sengupta's aforementioned article, he interviewed a disappointed resistance fighter named Thinley Paljor who, like thousands of other Tibetans, experienced the bitter taste of defeat. "We felt deceived. We felt our usefulness to the CIA was finished. They were only thinking short term for their own personal gain, not for the long-term interests of the Tibetan people."

"In 1959, the dalai lama—disguised as a soldier and toting 60 tons of treasure—scurried from his palace."

Indeed, as former CIA agent Sam Halpen explained to Sengupta, the U.S. most certainly had ulterior motives. "The whole idea was to keep the Chinese occupied, keep them annoyed, keep them disturbed. Nobody wanted to go to war over Tibet. It was a nuisance operation. Basically, nothing more."

Today, as an international celebrity, the dalai lama's net worth is difficult to determine. However, he's been photographed sporting a $1,000 Longines watch, wearing Gucci loafers, while charging $2,000 per ticket to hear him speak at a 2008 engagement in Aspen, Colorado

It appears that being the right-hand man of God—and the CIA—has proved quite a profitable endeavor for the dalai lama. ✦

Victor Thorn founded Sisyphus Press in the fall of 2000, and is the author of 20 books, as well as 15 additional chapbooks. He has published the works of numerous writers in the alternative media such as Michael Collins Piper, Adam Gorightly, Mark Glenn, John Kaminski and Joan d'Arc, while also producing CDs and DVDs, one of which is a five-disc collection that covers the John F. Kennedy assassination. Thorn served as the editor of five anthologies, and his political articles have appeared in various newspapers around the country. He has also freelanced for several newspapers and magazines such as American Free Press, *Paranoia* and TBR.

Thought 'Criminal' Speaks Out

Gutsy historian Gerhard Ittner

Born in Germany, Gerhard Ittner is a leading light of modern German nationalism. In September 2012, Ittner was extradited from Portugal to Germany, where he began a 33-month sentence (he was sentenced in absentia) for "slander, racial hatred and other crimes" committed in Germany—basically thought crimes related to the details surrounding the World War II Jewish "holocaust." The following interview was conducted by Finland's Henrik Holappa shortly before Ittner was locked up and details Ittner's battle with the global thought police and the German authorities.

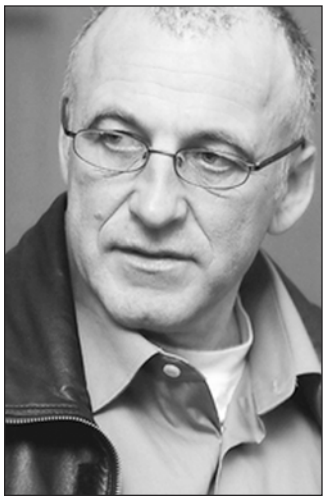
* * *

TBR: Hello, Mr. Ittner. Could you briefly introduce yourself to our readers?

ITTNER: I will start from the beginning. I was born May 12, 1958 in the small town of Zirndorf near Nuremberg. Zirndorf is known as the site of one of the biggest battles of the Thirty Years War. It was the so-called "Battle of the Alte Veste (Old Fortress)," fought on Sept. 3, 1632, which took place exactly 307 years before the English and French declared war against Germany, at the beginning of WWII. The Alte Veste is the remains of a small castle, already in ruins in 1632, on a hill above Zirndorf.

Albrecht von Wallenstein[1] maintained his headquarters there. The Swedish King Gustav II Adolf[2] and his troops set up their camp about two miles away, in the plains at the River Redniz. The battle between these rulers had no winner, but one big loser: Zirndorf, which lay burned and looted when the troops left, like so many German villages in this very cruel religious war. As children we used to play in the trenches of the Thirty Years War. They are still around the Alte Veste, overgrown by forest.

As children we did not think about that, but now I find



Left, Gerhard Ittner.

it quite an unusual experience having played warriors in the real trenches of the Thirty Years War. Also, when I was still a child, many of the men who had fought in World War I, like Adolf Hitler, were still alive. The soldiers who fought in World War II were alive too. In 1958, when I was born, Erich Hartmann[3] the famous fighter pilot, was just 36 years old then, still a young man in fact. One of the most impressive memories of my childhood was of the infamous black-and-white framed photographs, hanging on nearly every wall within the flats and houses of Germany, showing Wehrmacht soldiers in uniform, most of them very young—sons and husbands who had fallen in war.

In the small kitchen of my favorite Aunt Gretel there hung on the wall a picture of her only child, Karl, who had fallen in battle against the Russians in Karelia, fighting on the side of our Finnish *Waffenbrueder* (comrades in arms).

Despite the devastation of the Thirty Years War, in the 19th and 20th centuries Zirndorf developed into a prosperous small town, busy with numerous industrial firms, many of which produced a large variety of toys. Some of them became famous, like PlayMobil for instance. It was into this industrious atmosphere I was born, the son of a working-class man. No one in my family had ever been to high school. My father and grandfathers were craftsmen, mainly carpenters and joiners. At 15 years old I started working in the graphic design field, and at 18, I got my degree as a journeyman. When I was 20, I decided to attend university. I had been studying zoology, Indology[4],

Sanskrit and archeology during those years.

TBR: You are currently held in custody in Portugal, and you are wanted for allegedly committing "thought crimes" in Germany. Could you explain?

ITTNER: On April 11, 2012 I was arrested in the town of Montemor-o-Novo in the region of Alentejo, Portugal, due to a European warrant issued by the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). This warrant relates to "thought crimes" and "freedom of speech crimes." This very warrant can be seen as a violation of my human rights that guarantee freedom of speech and thought, thereby making the warrant itself a crime.

However, now there is an opportunity to appeal against this warrant in the Portuguese courts and then, if necessary, in the European courts, and perhaps even eventually going so far as the Human Rights Committee of the UN. For this chance I have been waiting seven years in exile.

TBR: You managed to avoid the "law" for seven years. Most fugitives manage six months or one year, not necessarily even that. How did it feel for you to be on the run**?**

ITTNER: They did not capture me within the seven years I was on the run, and they would not have gotten me in 100 years, if I had not allowed myself to be arrested for the very chance of bringing my case to the international courts or European courts by doing so. For in Germany our comrades do not have a fair chance in court. There is no justice in the FRG in cases relating to free speech and thought, rather there exists just corruption and the rule of ZOG.[5]

In 2005, when I was still in exile, the time was not right to do what I am trying to do now. In June 2011, during a heavy thunderstorm, I was hit by lightning. It felt like my body was torn into 1,000 pieces from within. By a miracle I survived, unharmed. I took this as a sign that I should return to my political work once again. I began writing articles under a *nom de plume*, knowing that sooner or later I would be discovered, forcing me to fight the tyrannical laws of Germany. The battle for freedom of speech cannot be fought within the confines of the dictatorship of Germany; it has to be fought from abroad.

I almost forgot to mention how I was nearly caught in Oulu, Finland, by the Finnish special police (SUPO), but I was able to escape in a most dramatic manner.

TBR: You are aware of the NSU (National Socialist Underground)[6] "terrorist organization" operating in Germany. Many believe the NSU is not what it appears, and may be in fact a creation of the government**.**

ITTNER: One must be very ignorant not to realize that this NSU story is just a hoax. It is a fake, self-made job by the government, just like 9-11. The purpose of 9-11 was to create a fake reason to start the Afghan War, and to fake a reason to strip the American populace of its civil rights—freedom—and to turn America into an Orwellian state made up of vassals serving a neo-feudal system of governance. The purpose of the NSU hoax is to do the very same thing by cutting down on the citizenry's civil rights, especially the right to freedom of speech for those who wish to uphold the national rights of their country and its people.

So, the fabricated NSU "terror threat" is being used to deprive nationalists of their rights by labeling them as "far right wingers" or even "neo-nazis." Recently, due to new anti-terror laws, one can be arrested simply upon suspicion of being a "nationalist" in the Federal Republic of Germany. Merely holding "nationalist" sympathies can be reason enough to have your apartment searched by the police. During these searches they will remove whatever they please—computers, CDs, DVDs or books. You don't even have to commit a "thought crime" any more to be jailed. That's right, nationalism is now a crime. It's just like the witch-hunts of centuries ago. The regime of the FRG, occupying Germany since the end of World War II, wants to draw attention away from its disastrous policies and present a false reason to allow it to turn the FRG into a Bolshevik dictatorship.

"The purpose of 9-11 was to create a fake reason to strip the American populace of its freedom."

TBR: I have heard that you are associated with the NSU "terror group." I find this claim to be absurd. Can you specify what your political activity in Germany was prior to your conviction?

ITTNER: Those liars are trying to do everything in their power to connect me to the NSU. Before they came up with their bogus fairytale about "domestic terrorism" in Germany I did not even know the names of the NSU members with whom they claim I associated. The magazine *Der Spiegel* ("The Mirror") wrote that from the beginning of the 1990s I had been immersed in the neo-nazi scene in Thuringia. Where do they get this information? This is not journalism; it's just baseless slander.

In the beginning of the 1990s I wasn't interested in politics, as I had totally different interests then which with I occupied my time. Far from politics, I had been studying at university, as well as having my own art exhibits during the 1990s. The first time I came to Thuringia to give a political speech was in July 2001. More regularly I gave speeches at political events beginning from the middle of 2002 onward. These were given four years after the "terrorists" had disappeared without leaving a trace—these people I had not known at all.

I may easily have been the most observed "nazi" at the time, and I therefore couldn't take one step without being observed. Every single phone call, every email, every single piece of physical mail sent or received had been observed. So they know very well that I was never in contact with the alleged terrorists. However, as I said earlier the NSU is a hoax invented by the system itself in 2011; a group to whom I could be "connected" to smear and then convict me.

Additionally, in the warrant there are only "thought crimes" and "free-speech crimes" mentioned; nothing else. And, after all, my political fight had only been a nonviolent one. I have only been expressing my opinions on history and politics in articles and speeches and nothing more. I am no terrorist.

TBR: The opponents of our folk are afraid of true information. You have such information. What will you state to them and the public that will show that the current German government is criminal at trial?

ITTNER: Well, the question is: Will there still be a FRG in a few years' time or at least in the way it is structured now? Maybe it will still be so, but I wouldn't bet on it. The trials are already done, and I have been sentenced to 33 months in jail in Nuremberg, and an additional eight months in jail in Gotha—all this just for "denying the holocaust." However, since this warrant is just for free speech "crimes," it is a clear violation of the right of free speech, and we will appeal on this basis in the European courts.

While there we will unveil another crime of the FRG. On July 20, 2002, in Gotha (on another occasion than the one I have been sentenced to eight months in jail for), the police, without any legal reason to do so, tore me brutally down from behind the microphone from the stage. I hadn't even said anything illegal. Even the state prosecutor declared that I had not said anything illegal. However, even if I had said something illegal, the police still had no right to use brutal force against me, when they could have

Left to right: Juergen Graf, Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf: three greats of Revisionism.

Modern-Day Revisionist Studies from Three Top Holocaust Scholars: Graf, Mattogno and Rudolf . . .

The Giant With Feet of Clay: Raul Hilberg and His Standard Work on the "Holocaust." By Juergen Graf. Raul Hilberg's major work *The Destruction of European Jewry* is generally considered the standard work on the Holocaust. The critical reader might ask: what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, to be carried out in gas chambers? And what evidence supports his estimate of 5.1 million Jewish victims? Juergen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence and examines the results in light of modern historiography. The results of Graf's critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. Softcover, 128 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #252, ***$11. NOW JUST $5.***

Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation"of Revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Profs. Zimmerman, M. Shermer and A. Grobman, as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal, are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. In this book, facts beat propaganda once again. Softcover, second edition, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541, ***$25. NOW JUST $20.***

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instead just reported me to the Justice [Ministry]. Instead they arrested me, cuffed me and took me away from the event in chains.

This illegal detention and arrest is in direct violation of Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which makes me eligible for compensation.

After leading me away, they mishandled and beat me brutally, which led to many serious injuries of my spine. But even this wasn't enough for them, because after the beating they used a form of torture involving suffocation, just like what they employ in Guantanamo Bay prison camp.

When they asphyxiated me, this led to additional injuries to my larynx, which had been squeezed with tremendous force. Even though this illegal and very brutal arrest is documented on video, and though there are a lot of witnesses in the police report, and even though there is even a certificate from the hospital attesting to the extent of my injuries, the case was dropped in the FRG.

"After the beating they used a form of torture involving suffocation, just like what they employ in Guantanamo."

However, we are going to reopen that case with the European courts. We have all the proof we need in the form of the reports and video evidence, which are the facts we will present there. The FRG wants to persecute me for statements I have made, but we have found them to be the ones in violation of my human rights. These things, I think, will be damaging to the reputation of the FRG at the European courts.

I hope this interview will be published in Finnish, German, Swedish, English and also maybe other languages as well. It might be a good idea for the readers in those countries to write to the German Embassy in their respective nations and to human rights organizations, and protest about my case, about the violation of freedom of speech in Germany today, which they want to persecute me for, in an allegedly free and democratic country.

This is absolutely a violation of human rights, And if Liu Xiaobo was getting the Nobel Peace Prize then I and Horst Mahler must get the Nobel Prize too. For the very reason alone that the persecution of Liu Xiaobo in China, and of Horst Mahler and Gerhard Ittner (and 8,000 to 10,000 other people each year) in the Federal Republic of Germany are one and the same; we are being persecuted on the basis of our speech alone.

This regime occupying Germany must be stopped, for because of its political influence it is a threat and a danger to the freedom of all the people of Europe.[7] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Gen. Albrecht von Wallenstein drove the Swedish army from Bavaria and Franconia but was ultimately defeated in 1632. Believing he had the support of his generals, he mounted a revolt against the emperor in 1634 but was assassinated.

2 King Gustav II Adolf (Gustavus Adolphus) led Sweden to military supremacy during the Thirty Years War, helping to determine the political and religious balance of power in Europe and establishing the Swedish empire as a great power. He has been called the father of modern warfare.

3 *Erich Hartmann: German Fighter Ace* (deluxe hardback, 296 pages, #218, $60 plus $10 S&H in the U.S.) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

4 Indology is the study of the history, literature, philosophy and culture of India.

5 ZOG is the acronym for Zionist Occupation Government.

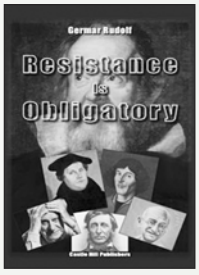
6 The National Socialist Underground, "discovered" by the German police in 2011, has been accused of bank robberies, murders of immigrants and the killing of police officers in Germany dating back to 2000. Ittner claims the whole "organization" is a fantastical creation of the German government.

7 Contact Ittner at JVA St Georgen Markgraffenallee 49, D-95448 Bayreuth, Germany or write to the German Embassy to object to Ittner's imprisonment.

Henrik Holappa (b. 1985) is a Finnish author, and a founder and leader of Suomen Vastarintaliike ("Finnish Resistance Movement"), dedicated to protecting Finnish culture. Contact Holappa at heholappa@hotmail.com or through his website patriootti.com.

Resistance Is Obligatory by Germar Rudolf

Here's the uncensored inside story from a "thought criminal" himself—Germar Rudolf. Rudolf was a highly respected chemist with a promising career—a graduate of the Max Planck Institute—who made the "mistake" of telling the truth when lies are the only permissible public statements about the holocaust in Germany. Rudolf demonstrates why German laws designed to suppress peaceful dissidents are in violation of human rights. Softcover, 376 pages, 6"-by-9" format, B&W illustrations plus 16 full color plates of Rudolf's paintings and sketches made while in prison, #620, *$35* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. **ORDERING:** TBR subscribers take 10% off price. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. please email shop@barnesreview.org for S&H. Mail order using form on page 64 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge.



The Strange Case of Postwar Austria

- Nation considered a perpetrator and a victim by the Allied authorities
- Austria got peace treaty in 1955—something Germany still waiting for

Was Austria a victim of the Third Reich? Or was it a willing partner in the Anschluss? Some people want to have it both ways, so as to force Austria to pay "reparations." So the Austrians were put into the anomalous situation of being "victims" (but not really) and at the same time "oppressors" (but not really).

By Joaquin Bochaca
Translated by Margaret Huffstickler

United with the Third Reich by the Anschluss of 1938, Austria, in 1945, supposedly recovered its "independence," unofficially at least. It was not, however, a "liberated" country like the rest. The Allies considered that the Austrians had collaborated with excessive enthusiasm with National Socialist Germany and, in consequence, if on the one hand they asserted the rebirth of the Austrian state, on the other they divided Austria, like Germany, into four zones of occupation (British, American, French and Soviet); and the decisions of the Austrian "government" had to be submitted for the approbation of a Council of Control of the so-called Four Powers.

Even the capital, Vienna, was carved into occupation zones, similar to the old East and West Berlin.

Austria also had to pay reparations. The fact that they were modest—symbolic, almost—does not obviate the fact that they were basically absurd. How the devil does it make sense for an alleged victim to pay reparations? In any case, one thing is certain: The Allied soldiers were strictly prohibited from carrying out pillage such as took place in Occupied Germany—at least the Western Allies. The Russians, particularly in Vienna, committed many atrocities, although to a degree incomparably less than the Berlin apocalypse.

Starting May 8, 1945, the new occupational government of Austria promulgated a so-called "Law of Prohibitions." Well now, isn't it delicious that a government, officially democratic, is imposed without elections by the foreign occupation authorities, and that their first law—not voted on by any parliament—is a list of prohibitions? To the Austrians, who had finally "regained their freedom," it was prohibited to: (a) disseminate National Socialist ideas; (b) disseminate racist ideas; (c) transmit criticism of democracy, in writing or by word of mouth; and (d) propose the union of Austria with Germany.

In addition, the National Socialist Party and all related organizations were outlawed. Also declared to be outlaws were all individuals who had belonged to the National Socialist Party between July 1, 1933 and March 13, 1938, the date of the Anschluss. Functionaries who fell into that category were fired and deprived of their pensions. Likewise, these "outlaws" could not, in the future, be government functionaries or community leaders, nor exercise certain liberal professions; they were also prohibited from disposing freely of their possessions and real estate: that is, they could not buy or sell anything, not a house, a

"Austria also had to pay reparations. The fact that they were modest—symbolic, almost—does not obviate the fact they were absurd."

piece of land, not a piano, nor a shirt.

"The fate that the law reserved for members of the SS, however"—wrote the French writer Paul Sérant—"was even more severe; in addition to the listed sanctions they were subject to strict surveillance by the police, drafted for the most menial labor or sent to prison. This repressive law was soon widened to include members of the National Socialist Party and many 'repressive' organizations."[1] Finally, the Law of Prohibitions prescribed the death penalty for war criminals, among whom were included any holders of high posts in the National Socialist hierarchy.

The People's Tribunals opened their first session on August 13, 1945. These tribunals were composed of three judges, each one representing one of the three large political parties reconstituted after the "liberation," that is, the Populist Party (Catholic and conservative), the Socialist Party and the Communist Party. On June 12, 1946, Chancellor Leopold Figl, head of the new Austrian state, presented an official tally of the repression: 8,850 investiga- tions of people accused of war crimes had been opened; over 3,360 investigations had been completed; 1,380 had resulted in charges. In the field of administrative "purification," 149,044 functionaries—of whom 23,558 had been members of the National Socialist Party before the *Anschluss*—had been terminated.[2]

If the "Law of Prohibitions" could not be totally put in practice with reference to the elimination from public life of 600,000 people who comprised the intellectual elite of the country, it was for the obvious reason that doing such a thing was a practical impossibility. Nevertheless, these people were obliged to pay 20% higher taxes than their peers, penalties of various amounts were imposed on them, and certain positions and professions were prohibited to them for five years.

Moreover, it was established that "Nazis" categorized as "important," independently of any other penalties they might incur, would spend a minimum of two years in forced labor camps. National Socialists categorized as "less important," one year.

In addition, 5,000 university students suspected of "Nazism" or belonging to "Nazi families" were forbidden to pursue their studies.

These iniquitous and arbitrary laws provoked vigorous protests. In fairness, it should be pointed out that the chief expressions of disagreement came from religious figures, and specifically Catholics. Monsignor Rohsacher, archbishop of Salzburg, accused the new Austrian government of being motivated by the spirit of revenge. The bishop of Innsbruck, Monsignor Rusch, accused the government of arbitrariness and of employing the same methods for which they had always reproached their political enemies.

We do not wish to close this epigraph dedicated to Austria without reproducing a text by French writer Pierre-Antoine Cousteau, who had taken refuge in Austria and was interned for some time in the Mockry concentration camp, near Bludenz (in the French Zone). Here is what Cousteau has to tell us, referring to the month of June 1945—that is, one month after the Allied victory:

> When the *Anschluss* took place in 1938, a dozen suspects were interned in Bludenz. This time 800 have been detained, that is, practically all the able-bodied men in Bludenz. On the other hand, could they have possibly acted any differently?
>
> In the Greater Reich, any individual who occupied a position was automatically enrolled in a professional association, and this association bore the seal of the Nazi trade union: There were Nazi dairies, Nazi veterinarians, Nazi streetsweepers; cultural, artistic and sporting associations were likewise Nazi. You could be a Nazi butterfly collector, or a Nazi clarinetist. Afterward, to the "crusaders for democracy," everything that appeared accompanied by this label was an exposure of a war crime. When we arrived at the Mockry camp, many suspects had been set free, but there were still several hundred there.[3]

By a peace treaty, Austria, in 1955, officially recovered its independence. Germany is still waiting for its own peace treaty and has no sovereignty—68 years after the end of World War II. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Paul Sérant: *El Destino de los Vencidos* ("The Fate of the Vanquished"), 104.

JOAQUIN BOCHACA, ESQ. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by **MISS MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER,** a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

Cultural Resurgence in Hungary

Nationalists battle bankers, leftists, Zionists to regain future for homeland

By Ronald L. Ray

The nation of Hungary, long subverted by Communists and Zionists, is rapidly recovering a strong sense of cultural pride. For decades under socialist rule, the country had been languishing from the systematic betrayal of traditional values and subversion of the Hungarian people. But all that is changing. Prime Minister Viktor Orbán and his right-of-center Fidesz Party, pushed along by the nationalist Jobbik Party, have been methodically advancing the "national revolution."

Zionist and leftist Jews have long controlled the levers of power in the schools, universities, financial system and government. They seek to impose their "cosmopolitan" will on this ancient nation, and to eliminate what is distinctly Hungarian. Jobbik member of the European Parliament Dr. Krisztina Morvai stated recently: "[Israeli] President Shimon Peres has declared that Israel wants to buy up Hungary—I have proof of it. And everyone sees what sort of suffering Israel inflicts on Palestine."

Orbán has been promoting legislation to protect Hungarian interests. He nationalized the pension system and prevented foreign banks from seizing Hungarian homes. Foreign private pension insurers, now excluded, can no longer funnel Hungarian investments to Goldman-Sachs. This protects retirees from a repeat of Iceland's debacle.

The nation's courts no longer may review laws relating to budgets or taxes. Consequently, special heavy taxes protect the country's interests and infrastructure, in areas like energy, telecommunications and retail, from being bought up and plundered by multinational corporations.

But the most positive change, indicative of a brighter future for Hungarian youth, is in the educational system. Leftist and decadent Jewish elements suddenly find their cushy positions, from which they seek to destroy traditional values and culture, no longer secure. Study programs most commonly used for manipulating the masses have lost significant funding: law, sociology, adult education and media technology.

One-third of Hungarian university students support Jobbik's efforts to keep Hungary for Hungarians. Young people are interested again in their own history and literature, especially from the Horthy period. Public calls have been made for Jews to apologize for the Judeo-Communist regimes of Bela Kun and Matyas Rakosi.

Zionists have been howling, however, because Orbán altered the "student contract" (now anchored in the Hungarian constitution). Hungary subsidizes higher education, so large numbers of foreigners, primarily Jews, would study there at taxpayer expense and then immediately leave, often only to begin subversive activities against the nation.

To prevent this, the law now requires university students to work in Hungary, sometime within 20 years of ending their studies, for an equivalent period (typically four years). Hungarian students see this as only just, but Jewish pressure groups and leftists cry foul, even though both citizens and foreigners are affected.

Zionists are so upset by Hungarian nationalism, that the World Jewish Congress, which normally meets annually in Jerusalem, met this year in Hungary. They sought obeisance and draconian pro-Holocaustianity laws from Orbán, but were upset to hear from him that "a strong national and Christian identity" is the best precondition for mutual respect. Outside, at least 1,000 nationalists (some reported 10,000) protested the blatant interference of Zionists in the country's internal affairs. ✦

Ronald L. Ray is a freelance author residing in the free state of Kansas. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

Julius Evola

Italian Aryan philosopher popular again

Born in Italy, Julius Evola (1898-1974) became a philosopher who rejected modernism in favor of traditionalism—and for this he was dubbed "a dangerous beast." Evola was quick to support the Italian Fascist "experiment" and provided intellectual contributions to Mussolini's new system of government. He wrote in support of Mussolini and Hitler, combining traditionalism with nationalism, in search of the primordial force that renews itself through the heroic deeds of men belonging to a natural elite. His philosophy seeks to unify religion, politics and culture to provide an "ascendant" or continually improving outlook to society.

By William White

In the beginning there was the "Tradition." Hesiod knew it as the "Golden Age"; the Norse remembered it as the time the gods played games upon the green Earth; the Vedic Indians knew it as the Satya Yuga—the "age of truth." In the 20th century, the leading teacher of this Tradition, the root of Aryan culture, was Julius Evola (1898-1974).

Evola was an Italian baron—Barone Giulio Cesare Andrea Evola—who served in the German SS during World War II, and whose activities after the war inspired and gave form to what has become the Aryan resistance to the Jewish and Masonic efforts to destroy and control the world.

Born in 1898, Evola was a student of René Guénon (aka Sheikh Abd al-Wahid Yahya), a Frenchman who had traveled to the East in search of the roots of an Aryan culture that was decadent in the European monarchies and which modernity and the democratic and socialist movements of the 18th and 19th centuries were seeking to destroy. Guénon found the surviving branch of this root in mystical Islam (Sufism); and in the Arab and Persian cultures, which, at that time, were untouched by modernity, he found the last remnants of what had once been the common heritage of Indo-European mankind.

Evola himself was an occultist, and he became involved in both magical and political circles that surrounded the Italian Fascist movement. He found Communism, Judaism and their ilk to be soulless, and perceived in the hidden currents of the politics of the early 20th century a hidden hand that was guiding the world toward an eternal goal—a goal the earliest Aryan people had described as a "death age," a Kali Yuga, an "axe age, sword age, age of cloven shields." An opponent of these occult currents, he looked into the world of hidden and lost knowledge of the Aryans for a transcendence that would help the white elite battle against the demonic forces that threatened the white race.

Evola's early writings centered on magic, but as he matured as a writer his works focused on religion and the religious traditions of the Indo-European peoples. Evola's approach was to look at all forms that Indo-European culture had taken, among all the peoples whose civilizations had grown from the Aryan root, to attempt to distill the common heritage the original Aryan people had once possessed. His method was similar to that of Viktor Rydberg (1828-1895), the Swedish mythologist and legislator

whose *Researches in Teutonic Mythology* is one of the greatest proofs of identity between the proto-Nordic and proto-Indo-Iranian faiths.

While Evola admired Guénon and appreciated the Aryan traditionalist elements that had been absorbed into Islam, he was not a Muslim. Evola believed European tradition was best captured in the idea of the Holy Roman Empire, both in Rome itself, and then in the mantle of Rome that had been taken up by Charlemagne and his German successors. Evola saw the Germanic race, regardless of its national identity, as being the creative force of Europe and the core around which the forces that would overthrow the death age would unite.

Revolt Against the Modern World is Evola's greatest work, though his postwar *Men Among the Ruins* has been somewhat better known in Europe. In it, Evola discusses the idea of the entirety of the world united under the direct rule of the god of order, the sky-father who appears at the center of every Indo-European pantheon (as Dyaus, as Zeus, as Tiawaz, as Thor, Teshub, Tarkhun, Odin, Vayu-Vata, Indra—even Horus and, as the solar-father, Re). He talks about the Aryan notion of cyclical change—that instead of progressing, as the Communists and liberals tell us, "history"—the passage of time—is in a state of degeneration that will ultimately lead to the death of both the Aryan race and the Earth.

At the completion of this degeneration, when the last Arya is slain, Aryan tradition teaches that the end of the world—the Battle of Ragnarok—will occur, that the heavens will open, the sky father will return with his heavenly host to exterminate the evildoers and all the decadent life remaining on the Earth, and from the ashes of that old world a new world will arise. This idea of a "Golden Dawn" or "New Dawn" became central to both National Socialist ideology and to the modern struggle for white racial rejuvenation.

It also was the foundation on which Savitri Devi would build her theory of the divinity of Adolf Hitler.

Evola also sketches out the nature of Aryan society, which is differentiated, traditionally, by caste. There are the priests, the warriors, the bourgeoisie and the workers—the brahmas, ksatriyas, vaisyas and sudras of India, or the rigs, jarls, karls and thralls of the Nordic peoples. The ideal society, Evola learned, was not democratic society, where all differentiation and hierarchy had been

Prolific Right-Wing Author

Julius Evola, author of many books on occult, religious and political topics, is considered one of the foremost of right-wing philosophers. Evola was a rare example of universality in this age of specialization. A renaissance man, he wore many hats: engineering student, political commentator, Orientalist, linguist, mountain climber, journalist, poet, painter and military officer. Born in Rome to a Sicilian aristocratic family, he took a stance hostile to democracy and materialism. His best-known book is *Revolt Against the Modern World*, a biting critique of what today passes for civilization. Other works include *Eros and the Mysteries of Love, the Doctrine of Awakening* and *The Hermetic Tradition*. Although, being an aristocrat, he had reservations about Mussolini and Fascism, he felt the Fascist government was at any rate better than the alternatives of democracy or Communism. And National Socialism, he felt, was better than Fascism—"much more consequential," as he put it. While researching the files of secret societies on behalf of the Ahnenerbe, he was wounded in an air strike against Vienna, leaving him paralyzed from the waist down. His later works include *The Path of Cinnabar*, *The Metaphysics of Sex*, *Riding the Tiger* and *Men Among the Ruins*. In his last years he suffered greatly from pain and evidently became very embittered. His body was cremated and the urn with his ashes deposited in a glacial crevasse, in accordance with his final wishes.

broken down and all people were nominally free to pursue their own interests, but that in which society provided roles and rites for every individual, so that those unqualified to make decisions for themselves could participate in the higher life of society.

Most men are unable to realize their inner being without social structures to guide them, and the society in which each man occupies his proper place is superior to that in which most men destroy themselves because they are unable to find a place to occupy.

Evola's discoveries, which built in a way upon the theories of Oswald Spengler, who had taught about the transcendental unity of ethnicities and races in their common culture-soul, originally brought him somewhat into conflict with National Socialist Germany, which he thought was too oriented toward the masses and insufficiently oriented toward the Traditional European aristocracy. This led to a negative report on Evola by an SS officer in the early 1930s, which has been trumpeted by Jews and other "New Age" adherents of Evola's works as "proof" Evola was not a "racist."

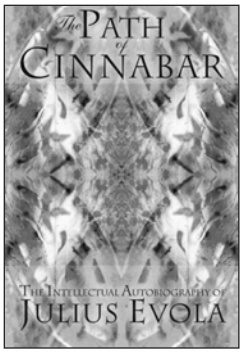
"Evola focused his later writings on survival in a time of destruction, and on the remnants of Aryan Tradition."

This allegation would be false if "racism" existed and were not a straw man invented by the Marxists and the world destroyers to slander their enemies. Evola reconciled, though, with National Socialism and joined the SS-Ahnenerbe, the occult research section of the German special staff, where he spent the early part of the war sifting through the archives of European Freemasonry that National Socialism had seized in its march across Europe. After the fall of Italy, Evola was involved in a meeting with Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, where he helped plan a defense of Central Europe, which he would eventually lead, participating in the campaign to defend Budapest against the Soviets, and suffering a crippling injury from an artillery shell fragment. Evola would be wheelchair bound the remainder of his life.

With the Reich defeated, Evola focused his later writings on survival in a time of world destruction, and on the remnants of Aryan Tradition in Eastern philosophy. Evola was a well-known associate of Mircea Eliade (1907-1986), the New Age icon of shamanism and yoga who had himself been a fascist and member of the Romanian Iron Guard, and Evola also investigated the remnants of Aryan Tradition in Tibet. His best-known book in the West was *Men Among the Ruins*, which laid out not only what the elite of the white race had lost in the defeat of the Reich, but also what individuals could do, in a world without a Traditional center, to reclaim their souls.

In his works, Evola teaches that among the Indo-European peoples, there has always existed the idea of Victory, the divine woman the warrior courts in battle and who, by defeating his enemies, he weds. The Greeks knew this goddess as Nike, and the Romans worshiped Victoria in the Senate far into Christian times—she was the last pagan goddess whose cult was overthrown. The Norse knew her in multiple form as the Valkyries, a special type of the being the Greeks called daemones.

In Traditional Aryan culture, men and women have distinct roles. The woman is the generative force, and the man is the center around which the generative forces are directed. Spiritually, the occult forces the Aryan man tries to harness are akin to women, and his relationship to them is like the sky father to the earth mother. When the Aryan man, through his action in the material world, makes manifest a transcendental principle, he invokes the female spirit who gives birth to that principle, and



Path of Cinnabar: Evola's "Intellectual Autobiography"

Julius Evola was a renowned Dadaist artist, Idealist philosopher, mystic, anti-modernist, anti-liberal, and scholar of world religions and the occult. In *The Path of Cinnabar*—his "intellectual autobiography"—written in the last years of his life, Evola reflects upon his writings and how the destruction of Europe during the 20th century intersected with his own quest to find higher meaning in the world our ancestors knew as mere *maja*—magic and illusion. Unique in his genre, Evola focuses on his intellectual development and writing, while saying as little as possible about what he considered the mundane aspects of his life—such as his work with Mussolini and Hitler. This edition includes several interviews with Evola, plus hundreds of explanatory notes and a complete index. Softcover, 284 pages, $26 plus $4 S&H. Outside the U.S. please email shop@americanfreepress.net for foreign S&H. Order from AMERICAN FREE PRESS, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-888-699-NEWS toll free to charge.

thus he imitates the *hieros gamos* (holy marriage) of the sky father and earth mother from which all of creation originally proceeded.

Thus, to enter into battle and to embrace the "conquest of death"—to face death, to overcome it and to visit death upon one's enemies—is to travel upon the path to Victory, and for the warrior to make a spiritual marriage with the divine woman—the goddess who grants eternal victory to the Arya and all of the Aryan people. Whenever an individual imitates the ancient pattern, and faces death, material suffering and destruction, in order to attack the occult forces of destruction and the men and institutions they have inflicted upon the Earth, he enters upon a path of transcendence that allows him to overcome the poison of modernity and to unite himself with the Traditional world modernity has destroyed.

Among the Aryans, and particularly the ksatriya warrior caste, the only path to heaven was to die in battle—from whence one would ascend to the hall of the god of justice, Odin's Valhalla, and live in eternal training and revelry until the return of the god to Earth would summon one once more to fight and possibly die in the cause of one's people.

This teaching did not make Evola popular among the Communists and democrats who won World War II, and, in 1953, he was arrested, imprisoned and prosecuted for the "crime" of "promoting fascism." Though eventually acquitted, Evola, 55 years old and still crippled, retired into a life of writing, study and tutelage of a new generation of European anti-Communists—a time in his life that the Jews refer to as the "teaching of terrorism to a generation of 'New Right' youth."

Evola died in 1974, and he remained unknown in much of the Western world until the 1990s, when his writings began to be translated into English. Despite his profound impact on both the prewar, wartime and postwar national socialist movements in Europe, he had little impact on the English-speaking world until *Revolt Against the Modern World* was translated in 1995. The success of this book spurred Evola's English-language publisher, Inner Traditions (a Jewish-owned company), to commission the translation of many of Evola's works (though some of these have had racial and "anti-Semitic" comments excised). Others of Evola's more controversial writings have appeared on the Internet.

In America, Evola's ideas have been attacked by ignorant "racists" (often provocateurs engaging in deliberate buffoonery) on several grounds. One is Evola's rejection of biological positivism and the idea that mere DNA is sufficient to qualify a person as a member of the Arya, or the white spiritual elite. Evola did not believe all white people were possessed of the great spirit of the Traditional ruling castes—in fact, such a democratic notion is just a modern adaptation of the ideology of the world destroyers to racial doctrine. Evola taught that having the necessary biological material was merely a prerequisite for transcendence—that a superior soul did not enter an inferior body—but it did not guarantee a great or transcendent spirit.

When one looks upon white people in America and sees the number committed to evil delusionary and self-destructive paths, the fact that not all people who are genetically white participate in the Aryan culture-soul should be obvious. Yet the rhetoric that America indulged in, in the past, belies this, and is used to manipulate the lower and cruder sort of white person by falsely elevating him. This political tactic is what Evola opposed in his critiques of mere biological racism.

> "Among the Aryans, particularly the ksatriya warrior caste, the only path to heaven was to die in battle."

The second attack on Evola is based on his pan-Indo-Europeanism, which is a term that is greatly misunderstood and usually targeted only by deliberate agitators and provocateurs. That the great civilizations of the East—China, India, Iran, Egypt and the cultures of Mesopotamia—were created by the same racial group that populates Nordic, Germanic and Keltic Northern and Western Europe is undeniable. That these civilizations, even in their decadence, retain elements of the Tradition with which the Aryans once infused them is also undeniable. And, as such, those elements of Islamic, Chinese, Hindu and other non-white civilizations that are Aryan in origin and in which Tradition is preserved should be embraced by a white European civilization that is itself decadent and so perverse that it often cannot recall its own ancestry.

Further, the culture-bearing castes of those Traditional civilizations, even if racially or genetically bastardized, should be embraced by the Arya as part of a global struggle against the forces of democracy, Communism and Zionism. This is the pan-Indo-Europeanism that ignorant "racists" oppose.

The trouble with this "racism" is that it is a Marxist concept. Throughout their history, the Marxists and the

Jews and the forces of world destruction have created straw men, and then demanded that their enemies conform to these false ideals. Thus, to an inferior type of person, who has nothing within him to appeal to except the accident of birth within the white race, the Marxists have sold the idea of "racism"—the idea that they have the right to violently vent their anger in hatred of those whose pigmentation and other biological characteristics may differ.

In contrast with this is the idea of the organic unity of the race, in which the natural spiritual leadership of the race controls society and governs it in the interest of all of the members of the race. The core ideal of this kind of "racism" is action by the superior members of the race for the benefit of the lesser members of the race, with such action focused on the creation of peace, prosperity and right order among mankind. This idea is what underlays national socialism—the idea of using the great spiritual powers of the Arya to assume leadership against the death forces, for the benefit of all living things—and this is why Tradition and national socialism are properly called the philosophies of love and life.

The inferior type of "racist" is so consumed with the artificial Jewish concept of "hate" that the idea of love toward his own people, the assumption of proper place in society, the regulation of one's own life, and the use of one's inner racial being for creative purposes, do not occur to him. Such a person, sadly, is incapable of the greatest Aryan virtue—the virtue of self-sacrifice—because he engages in "racism" for purely individualistic and selfish ends. And it is this kind of person who resents and fears the doctrine of pan-Indo-Europeanism, because he fears that a person who is not white in body may be possessed of a soul greater than that of the man whose spirit has been bastardized by modernity, individualism and democratic thinking.

Despite objections from this lower type of "racist," since his translation into English, Evola and the Tradition he rediscovered have emerged as the core of the modern white movement, both in the United States and abroad. Those lesser "nationalisms" that are obsessed with attacking Islam are largely remnants of a past way of being —a way of being that focused on naïve "anti-Communism" at a time when democratic movements could still make some pretense to being right wing.

With the movement of the demonic and democratic-socialist West toward Judaism and the embrace of Negro and mulatto leadership in their imperial ambitions, the spiritual concepts of Julius Evola, and of the thinkers and Traditionalists who have built upon his foundation, remain the only center upon which the white race and the Aryans can rebuild what time has taken from them and find spiritual rebirth. ✦

William White is the author of *The Centuries of Revolution: Communism, Zionism, Democracy*. This hardhitting history book is available from TBR Book Club for $25 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers) plus $5 S&H inside U.S. See page 64 to order.

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TBR on Race & Race Relations

White America

By Earnest Sevier Cox. Cox was one of the most prescient racial thinkers to emerge from America. Although born a Virginian, he believed the practice of owning slaves was inherently contradictory to white survival. The theme is two-fold: First, that the racial dissolution of the white race is inevitable whenever there is the substantial presence of another race; and, second, that civilization itself cannot survive without the white race. Starting with an overview of prehistoric racial migrations, ancient Egypt, India, China, Mexico, Peru, Latin America and South Africa, Cox reviews the racial situation in America. This edition has been combined with the pamphlet "Lincoln's Negro Policy" which deals with the efforts of leading white and black Americans to repatriate Negroes back to Africa. Softcover, 201 pages, #610, *$20*.

Victory or Violence?

By Arthur Kemp. The dramatic story of South Africa's far right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB: Afrikaner Resistance Movement) and its charismatic leader Eugene Terre'Blanche. The AWB was responsible for the most serious campaign of bombing and violence in South Africa's history as Apartheid came to an end in 1994, and no understanding of that country's history is complete without this largely eyewitness account. Third edition, now updated to include information about Terre'Blanche's murder in 2011. Softcover, third revised edition, 302 pages, #612, *$22*.

Race and Reason

Holding science and law degrees from Princeton and Columbia University, he was founder and president of Chicago & Southern Airlines, which later become Delta Air Lines. Carleton Putnam served as chief executive of Delta, and remained a director until his death in 1998. *Race and Reason* was his first book which explained the reality of race in the face of a determined assault on racial realism in the 1960s. Written in question and answer format, this book answers every liberal argument on race with passion, reason, compassion and intellect. It is a testament to the fact that some people, at least, understood racial dynamics at the height of the "civil rights" assault on Western Civilization. Softcover, 122 pages, #614, *$15* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Conquest of a Continent

Madison Grant was one of America's most influential racial thinkers. In *Conquest of a Continent*, Grant tells us of the European antecedents of the original settlers who tamed America. Grant was an unapologetic Nordicist and, by using documented historical fact, proves that the colonists who opened up America for settlement were primarily of northwestern European stock. Grant provides an overview of the historical racial composition of Europe, and goes on to show how America reached its greatest degree of racial homogeneity in 1860. Written at a time when the U.S. Congress had just halted all further non-northwestern European immigration, Grant's book predicted what would happen if unlimited immigration were allowed once again. Softcover, 252 pages, #613, *$22*.

Slavery in the New World—AUDIO CD SET

Narrated by historian Jenifer Dixon & host Dave Gahary. Perhaps you think you know what slavery was really like in the New World. But in this audio CD presentation by historian Jenifer Dixon, we guarantee you will be shocked at what you did not know. According to the author, who quotes from many authoritative sources—some new, some old, but almost all "politically incorrect"—you'll find out that the vast percentage of slaves and indentured servants brought to the New World were white, and that life was a living hell: Young Irish girls forced to mate with African slaves to produce a better mulatto worker; tens of thousands of white indentured servants given little or no chance of ever escaping slavery; what slavery was really like in the Old South; slavery for whites under the broiling Sun of the Caribbean; black slave owners; much more. Second CD is a narrator reading several of TBR's most popular articles over the years on the hidden side of slavery. Two-CD audio set. Item #655. Just $20.

Colonization After Emancipation—AUDIO CD

TBR's "Underground Interview Series" host Dave Gahary recently spoke with the co-authors of the book *Colonization After Emancipation*. Both Phillip Magness and Sebastian Page say that "the Great Emancipator" had no desire to have freed blacks remain in America, but instead planned to ship as many as possible as soon as possible back to Africa to their own newly created nation. *Colonization After Emancipation*. Approx. 45-minute audio CD. Item #601CD, $10.

Barbarian Cruelty

Subtitled "An Eyewitness Account of Moorish Slavery," this lost classic by Francis Brooks is back in print. It was during the 1600s that Barbary slavers—pirates from the coast of north Africa—were most active and ferocious. With the full support of Moorish rulers, these Muslim slavers raided southern Europe, the Atlantic European coast, Britain and Ireland at will, carting off hundreds of thousands of whites to be sold as slaves. Very few ever managed to escape, and most ended their days dying of disease or maltreatment. This remarkable book, first published in 1693, contains one of the few eyewitness accounts written by a white slave who managed to give his captors the slip. Its graphic description of the plight of white slaves, the Moorish relations with the Jews of north Africa, the heinous conditions and the author's eventual escape cast a dramatic light upon the time when whites were enslaved in droves. Softcover, 52 pages, #650, *$9*.

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MYSTERY MINERS

- TBR revisits one of the major unsolved mysteries of the Bronze Age: What happened to a half-billion pounds of ancient American copper?

An estimated half-billion pounds of copper were mined in tens of thousands of pits in Michigan by ancient miners over a period of over 1,000 years. Carbon dating has placed the mining as starting about 2450 B.C. and ending abruptly at 1200. The mining appears to have ended overnight, as though the miners had left for the day and never returned. No one knows where the copper went, but a placard in London's British Museum bronze age axe exhibit says: "From about 2500 B.C., the use of copper, formerly limited to parts of southern Europe, suddenly swept through the rest of the continent." Officially, no one knows where all this copper came from.

By Marc Roland

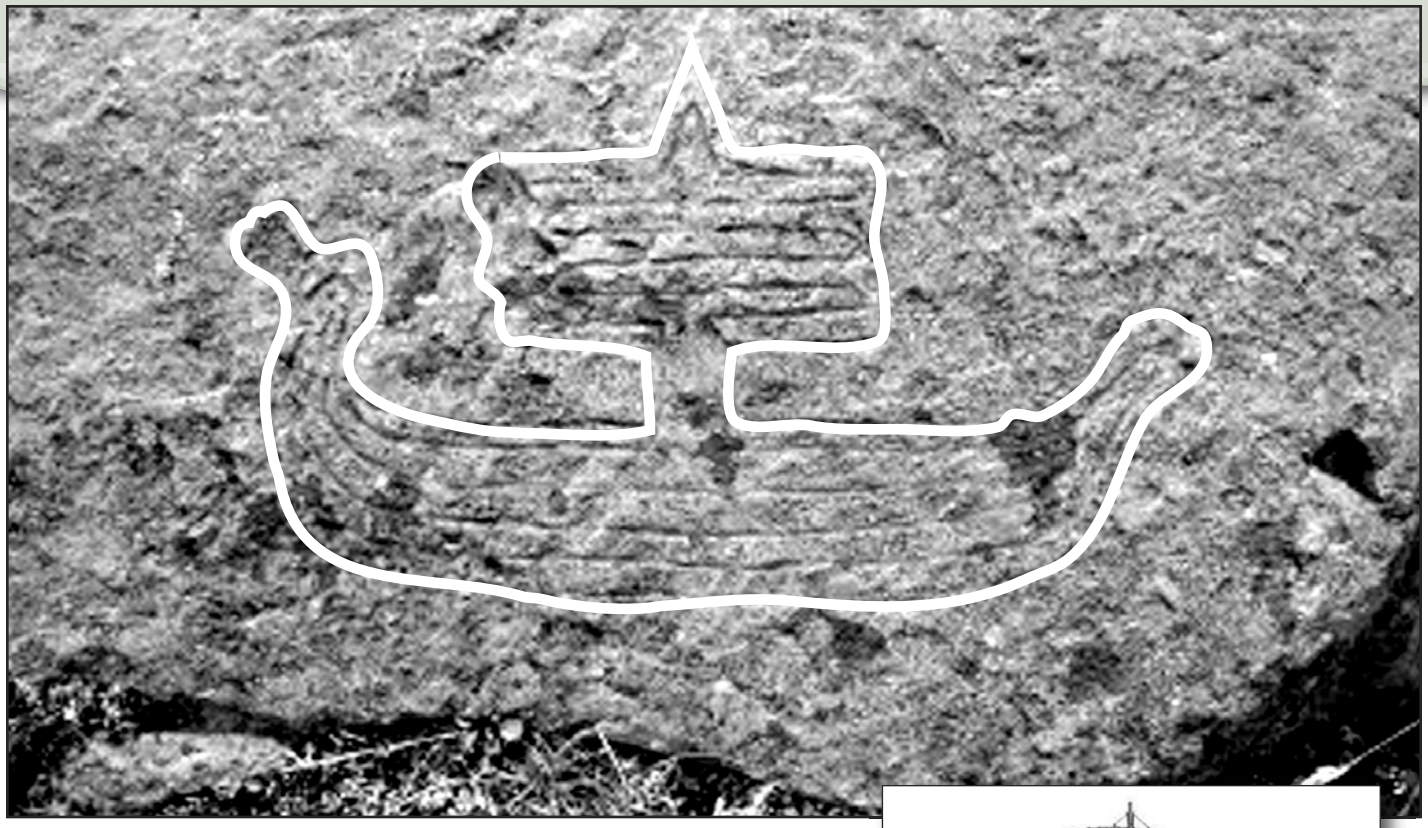
Among the hushed-up scandals of U.S. archeology, the biggest is found in the upper Great Lakes region. Although mainstream scientists have known about this crucial episode of the North American continent's prehistory for more than 150 years, they have virtually banished all mention of it from their textbooks and university lectures, until it has become an almost unbroachable subject. It is little known even to students of the past and less often discussed in polite, academic circles, if furtively, as something of vague significance attributed to "paleo-Indians," and better left mostly unsaid.

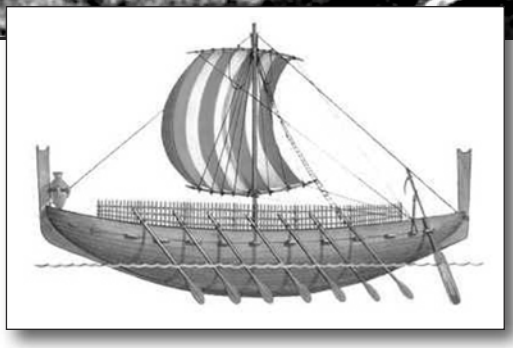
The cause for such official reticence stems from a potentially embarrassing interrogation that naturally arises from even a cursory appreciation of this "hot topic." It engenders questions which exponentially increase in number, as more of its surprising details come to light, until serious doubt endangers the chief prop of conventional archeology; namely, that the Americas were hermetically sealed off from the rest of the outside world before Christopher Columbus set foot somewhere on a beach at San Salvador Island in the Bahamas. As a line drawn in the sand, however, A.D. 1492 is irreversibly crossed and eradicated for anyone familiar with upper Michigan's 5,000-year-old mega-enterprise.

The plain facts are these: Beginning around the turn of the 4th millennium B.C., an industrial venture of a magnitude and success unmatched until modern times suddenly erupted with an efficiency that gave no indication of previous or local genesis. On the contrary, all the various technologies, procedures and organized labor of large-scale mining were immediately brought to bear, as multitudinous gangs of workers showed up fully trained and equipped for undertaking a variety of tasks beginning their first day on the job.

While the presence of these miners is abundantly documented by literally hundreds of thousands of surviving artifacts they left behind, not one of them so much as alludes to any prior developmental periods, as would have been necessarily required for a project of such complexity and extent. In 1840 alone, 10 wagonloads of their stone hammers were removed from a single location near Rockland, Michigan (south of Ontonagon), and another 1,000 tons of various stone implements were found at McCargoe Cove, on the north shore of Lake Superior's largest island, Isle Royale.

"In examining the tools that have been recovered,"





Main picture: petroglyph of a huge, knarr-like sailing boat, carved into bedrock near the town of Houghton, Michigan, near Copper Harbor. The carving in this photo has been outlined in white, since otherwise it is hard to make out in detail. The sailing boat is clearly seaworthy. Ancient petroglyphs of seaworthy sailing boats are very rare, and this one is a beautiful example. Around the Mediterranean there are only a few others from before 1000 B.C., and in the whole of Europe there is not a single one of this quality. **Inset, right:** An artist's conception of a Minoan sailing vessel for comparison.

stated Roy W. Drier, a mid-20th-century authority on these artifacts, "one is involuntarily amazed at the perfection of workmanship and at their identity of form with the tools made for like purposes and used in the present day, the prototypes of the implements of our present civilization. The sockets of the spears, chisels, arrowheads, knives and fleshers are, in nearly all instances, formed as symmetrically and perfectly as could be done by the best smith of the present day, with all the improved aids of his art."[1]

A pioneer in fluoroscopic research, Dr. Drier, established the earliest X-ray program in the metallurgical engineering curriculum at Michigan Technological University (Houghton), where he had been its first student to earn a Ph.D., in 1926. In *Copper Country Tales*, he tells how the ancient mining endeavor extended along the shores of Wisconsin and Michigan on Lake Superior and Isle Royale.[2]

"The work is of a colossal nature," exclaimed Pennsylvania newspaper editor, William P.F. Ferguson, "and amounted to the turning over of the whole formation to its depth and moving many cubic . . . miles of rock."[3]

This serious excavation stretched more than 150 miles through three Michigan counties alone, running more than 40 miles across Isle Royale [the isle is today part of Keweenaw County—Ed.]. While many if not most of the prehistoric mines were lost over time, their known "survivors" could, if combined, form a manmade trench 20 feet wide, 30 feet deep and more than five miles long. In all, Archeologists have counted over 5,000 upper peninsula pits, some of them sunk 60 feet down through solid rock. How so many large, vertical shafts were excavated to such depths by a preindustrial people lacking power machinery is a wonder matched by their unerring ability to dig precisely over the object of their quest: the copper deposits.

Mining was conducted by igniting intense fires atop a copper-bearing vein, thereby subjecting it to very high temperatures, then dousing it with water to fracture the rock. How such temperatures were achieved and applied is another facet of the upper peninsula mystery. The bottom of a fire sitting atop a rock face is its coolest part. Even especially hot fires would require an inordinately long period of time to sufficiently heat a vein for breaking the rock into layers—a process known as spalling.

How the prehistoric miners directed concentrated, acetylene-torch-like temperatures to the ground is a disturbing question students of technology are unable to answer. Whatever means they employed to accomplish it, as soon as the rock broke apart, they used hammers made of diabase—a very hard stone—to extract the copper. Hammers and picks were mass produced for a variety of purposes, most of them averaging about seven pounds, hafted and wrapped with strips of hide into the forked ends of sturdy, four-foot-long wooden handles.

Lighter, smaller versions served to trim boulders of their "spurs" for removal from the mine site.

Other hammers were massive stones weighing 40 and more pounds, suspended by ropes freely hanging inside a wooden framework, from which they were swung against a rock face, battering it. Vinegar mixtures substituted for water at the bottom of each pit to step up the pace of spalling and reduce smoke. These pits were outfitted with modern-like irrigation channels to flush out debris and fill through long, wooden trenches, some of them up to 500 feet in length.

Heavy copper extractions were efficiently cut out, then elevated on cribwork capable of hefting multi-ton burdens to the surface. The platforms were made of stone and shaped timbers built in the configuration of a log cabin or resembling the diaphragm of an old-fashioned camera, enabling it to be lowered or raised by a series of levers and wedges. Around the turn of the 19th century, an example of the copper fragments hefted to the surface by these simple, if ingenious rock elevators was removed to Washington, D.C.'s Smithsonian Institution, where it is still displayed. Referred to as the Ontonagon Boulder, it weighs five tons. Another copper piece found sitting on its raised crib, where it appeared to have been abandoned by the workers, who partially trimmed it of spurs, is 10 feet long, three feet wide, two feet thick and weighs six tons.

Only infrequently does copper-bearing ore reveal itself by protruding above ground level. By way of comparison, the first modern mine at Isle Royale was inaugurated in 1771 by British engineers, who failed to extract enough metal to make their enterprise worthwhile before it was shut down. It was not until 70 years later that the copper sources, all of them worked by the ancients 5,000 years before, were properly exploited. The Calumet and Hecla Conglomerate, employing 20th-century tools and electric power, removed 509 million tons of copper between 1929 and 1949, compared to the same tonnage mined by the pre-Columbian miners.

As Drier observed, "There is not a mine operating today in the district that has not had its prehistoric workings. This fact was so well established in the early days [of modern mining] that the evidence of ancient work was sought as a guide to present lodes." Today's operators of the mines "owe votes of thanks to these mysterious, unknown, prehistoric miners."[4]

> "Scientists are not disposed to attribute the extensive mining operations to the aboriginal inhabitants."

Jacob Houghton, an important mineralogist who helped found the city of Marquette in the 1840s, explained that "the ancient miners made few mistakes in the selection of deposits to be wrought. In almost every instance in the places where they had carried on extensive mine work, they had been wrought in successful mines of these later days." According to his *A Brief History of Michigan's Isle Royale*, "When European settlers tried to revive copper mining on the island in the 1840s (the island was then rumored to be made entirely of copper), they found little activity by natives, outside of a seasonal fishing site on Grace Island and a maple sugaring camp at Sugar Mountain."[5]

In fact, Isle Royale was assiduously avoided by the local Menomonee Indians, who were interested only in picking up a few copper nuggets dropped by retreating glaciers near the close of the last ice age, for purposes of personal adornment. They made no claim on the mining that went on along the shores of the upper peninsula or at Isle Royale. The foremost authority on ancient mining in Michigan, Gustav DuTemple, points out that Indian legends "make no mention of these mining operations, which were of a magnificence and a magnitude worthy of being included in the history of any race."[6]

Jack Parker, a reporter for *Compressed Air Maga-*

zine, likewise wondered, "Why is there no link between the ancient miners and the present Indians?"[7] Because, Dr. James Fisher answered in Lansing, Michigan's *Mining Gazette*, "the civilization of this people [the ancient miners] was of a much higher order than that of the succeeding races generally referred to as the North American Indians."[8]

DuTemple writes, "As some of the veins did not outcrop at the surface, but were discovered only upon excavation, it is seen that these prehistoric peoples possessed a gift or ability present-day man would find very valuable."[9]

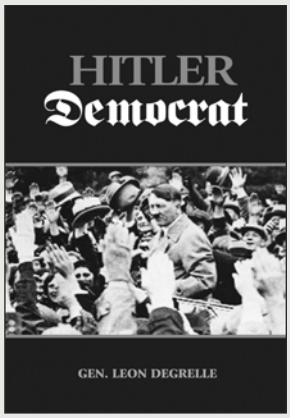
The Menomonees of northern Wisconsin preserve a tribal memory of the ancient miners, who are said to have discovered ore-bearing veins by throwing magical stones, called y*uwipi*, on the ground, which allegedly made the copper-rich rock "ring, as brass does."[10]

Remarkably, the Menomonee legend describes a prospecting technique actually practiced by European miners more than 3,000 years ago. Bronze with a high tin content (from one part in four to one in six or seven) emits a full, resonant sound when struck with a stone. Such bronze is known today as "bell metal" for the ringing tone it produces. To the ancestors of the Menomonees, the native copper and manufacture of bronze, of which they knew nothing, must have seemed one and the same. When they observed a bronze object struck with a stone to test its quality by the chime-sound it made, they presumed the copper had been magically transformed by the y*uwipi*.

The bell-metal quality of bronze strongly implies, from native accounts, that ancient copper mining in the upper Great Lakes was undertaken there by a non-Amerindian people.

"Now, unless there is some mistake as to these facts," wrote S.A. Barrett, an early 20th-century luminary in Wisconsin archeology, "we are not disposed to attribute this work to the aboriginal inhabitants. The keepers, levers, wood bowls etc are rather indicative of Caucasian ingenuity and art."[11]

Barrett's characterization was supported by the Menomonees themselves. They only very rarely ventured to Minong, because, as their name for Isle Royale implies, the "Island of Spirits," was supposedly haunted by the Memo-govis-sio-ois. These were the ghosts of upper Michigan's fair-haired, light-skinned miners, who long ago arrived in vast numbers of "big canoes" from out of the east, over the "Water Where the Sun Rises." Remembered as "evil sorcerers," they "wounded Earth Mother by cut-



HITLER
Democrat

The Memoirs of Gen. Leon Degrelle

When retired Belgian General Leon Degrelle—the last surviving major figure from World War II—died in Spain in 1994, he was in the early stages of a proposed 14-volume series of works to be collectively titled "The Hitler Century." At the time of his death, the colorful and outspoken—and exquisitely literary—Belgian statesman had completed some three volumes, but outrageous and insidious intrigues by certain enemies of truth in history sabotaged most of his work. However, thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general's widow—a substantial portion of his work was rescued and published over a period of years in The Barnes Review, the bimonthly journal of Revisionist thought. Now, that material appears here in *Hitler Democrat* between two covers for the first time. In the end, this volume is not only a monumental work of history, a genuine epic, but it is also in its own fashion a tribute to the man behind it: frontlines fighting Waffen SS officer Leon Degrelle.

Now, for the other side of the story, as only Leon Degrelle could tell it, read *Hitler Democrat* (softcover, 546 pages, #622, $30 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H). To order your copy, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge or write TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Purchase also at www.barnesreview.com.

ting her skin and digging out her shiny bones," an allusion to copper, while succeeding in convincing many Menomonee forefathers to join them. For this sacrilegious behavior, the "Marine Men" were eventually hunted down and exterminated to the last survivor by the very natives they employed.[12]

"The legends do mention that a white race was driven out far back in the Indians' history," writes DuTemple.[13]

Attiwandeton tribal medicine men preserved an oral tradition from former times—"before the Christians came"—in the Great Lakes region, where their ancestors killed off a "white people," seizing their lands and animals. An identical version was told by the Cherokee. "White man make long ago, way back," was a Cherokee elder's response when shown a copper axe dug from an upper peninsula mound in the late 18th century.[14]

"Another piece of the puzzle was found by French colonists of the Gulf Coast in the early 18th century," according to *Ancient American* writer John Fitzhugh Millar, "when they encountered an Indian tribe that was genuinely pleased to see them.

"The Indians said: 'We have been awaiting your arrival for years. It is a legend in our tribe that you will come, so we can give you something we have been storing underground all this time, at your ancestors' request.' The native American gift was a collection of large copper nuggets. Of course, the French had no idea why the Indians wanted to give them so much metal."[15] ✦

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of The Barnes Review over the last several years.

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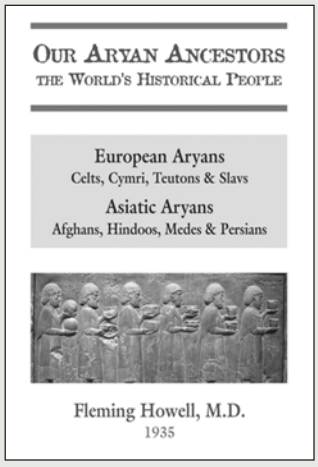
Our Aryan Ancestors: The World's Historical People



This reprint of the rare classic by Fleming Howell, first published back in 1935, is now available again. In this 421-page detailed study, you get an uncensored history of the Aryans without the political correctness that distorts history in today's accounts of white people. The author takes you through the ancient history of the Aryans, explains exactly who they were and are and then takes you on a whirlwind tour around the globe to reveal the hidden history and accomplishments of the white race. Celts, Cymri, Teutons, Greeks, Romans, Minoans and Slavs are discussed in-depth in the sections on the European Aryans. The author also gives us a wealth of important insights into those he refers to as the Asiatic Aryans. These include the Afghans, Hindus, Medes and Persians. The North African white Berbers are also covered. Also covered are the great religions of the whites including, in the author's words, Christianity, Mohammedanism, Zoroastrianism, Magianism, Brahmanism, Druidism and Buddhism. Judaism is also discussed. The author also discusses the accomplishments of the greatest Aryan leaders but declines to dwell upon the numerous military conflicts. Softcover, 421 pages, #594, ***$30***.

Unit 731

WWII Japanese Medical Experiments

As many as 12,000 people—including U.S. POWs—were killed in "medical" atrocities at the main Japanese biological warfare station alone, code-named Unit 731. U.S. government authorities learned of these heinous human experiments and agreed to protect the scientists who had conducted them, in return for their "medical research findings."

By Philip Rife

For an American GI unlucky enough to be captured by the enemy during World War II, his chances of returning home alive varied greatly, depending on which Axis nation held him prisoner. The mortality rate among American POWs in Germany was 1.1 percent. In marked contrast, 38.2 percent of the GIs who fell into Japanese hands died in captivity.

Japanese mistreatment of Allied POWs was all too common. Two of the best-known examples are the infamous Bataan Death March after the fall of the Philippines and *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, an Academy Award-winning motion picture about the building of a railway in Burma, which was inspired by true events.

Much less known is the fact that hundreds of other Allied POWs—many of them Americans—faced even longer odds than the average prisoner of the Japanese because they were used as human guinea pigs in heinous medical experiments.

Japan created a special 3,000-man army unit under the command of Gen. Shiro Ishii to carry out this grisly work. It was given an innocuous-sounding name—the Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit 731—and elaborate facilities were specially built in a remote part of the Manchuria region of Japanese-occupied China.

Shiro Ishii, head of Unit 731.

Unit 731's first victims were civilians—Chinese, Koreans and local residents of Russian descent—but later American, British and Australian POWs were shipped to Manchuria to be used as unwilling test subjects. In all, 1,485 Allied prisoners were sent to Ishii. Of that number, 1,174 were Americans.

These unfortunate men were systematically infected with the worst disease organisms known to man, including bubonic plague, anthrax, botulism, meningitis, tuberculosis, tetanus, beriberi, syphilis, cholera and typhoid.

One American survivor of Unit 731 described being among a group of several hundred U.S., British and Australian POWs delivered to Ishii's facilities in November of 1942. Upon arrival, Japanese medical personnel wearing masks gave them injections and sprayed some kind of liquid in their faces. By the end of that winter, he said, approximately 250 Americans were dead, their bodies stacked like cordwood awaiting the spring thaw. Some of

the bodies were then dissected and their organs removed and catalogued. The remainder of the bodies was dumped into a mass grave.

One British officer kept a secret diary during his imprisonment at Unit 731. The entry for February 23, 1943 read: "Funeral service for 142 dead; 186 have died in five days, all Americans."

The Japanese employed a variety of means for infecting their victims. Recalled one American POW who survived Unit 731:

> A Japanese came in and looked me over, and then placed a mirror in front of my nostrils. At the time, I thought: Well, he's just checking to see if I'm still breathing. But after a little bit, he came back again with a feather. He ran that feather up and down under my nostrils. Later on, I discovered this was one of the methods used to get prisoners to ingest bacteria.

Another American POW recounted how prisoners were given tooth powder in different-colored canisters, with the color of each man's canister carefully recorded by the Japanese: "They did not give a damn if we looked like skeletons or were dying of dysentery, but they did make sure we brushed our teeth every day."

"They didn't care if we looked like skeletons or dying of dysentery, but they did make us brush our teeth."

One GI recalled getting an injection of some unknown substance along with his bunkmate. A short time later, his friend said: "I do not know what those SOBs gave me, but I feel like crap." The bunkmate died and was dissected later that day.

In the words of one Japanese veteran of Unit 731: "We gave [the] Americans infected materials to drink, and carried out autopsies to ascertain the symptoms. We had to observe the progress [of the disease], and we had to ascertain the potency of the various viruses."

The stated purpose of most of these hideous experiments was to develop the most virulent disease strains possible for use as biological warfare agents. The rationale for other tests was to perfect treatment regimens for injured Japanese soldiers. Some of the latter experiments involved setting off explosives next to chained prisoners to study the wounds that were inflicted, tying victims to posts and attacking them with flamethrowers, and exposing naked test subjects to as much as minus 40 degree temperatures for prolonged periods until their limbs froze.

A former Japanese officer told how he determined when a man's limb had suffered sufficient frostbite: "Frozen arms, when struck with a short stick, emit a sound resembling that which a board gives when it is struck."

Said one American survivor of these frostbite tests: "They froze [me] until I was unconscious. I could not describe how much it hurt. It hurt so much I begged the Japs to kill me."

In other experiments, prisoners had their blood replaced by the blood of horses, were electrocuted and boiled alive, sweated to death under heaters, were spun to death in giant centrifuges, died from excessive exposure to X-rays and were left hanging upside down to see how long it took for them to choke to death.

One Japanese doctor recalled with cool detachment: "When I wanted a brain to experiment on, guards were dispatched to select a prisoner at random. They held the man down and split his skull open with an axe. The brain was then quickly rushed to [the] laboratory."

Perhaps the most horrific experiments of all were the vivisections in which Japanese doctors cut open sick prisoners—often without the use of anesthesia—to observe the progress of a particular disease. One Japanese medical assistant later said of these operations: "To do this work, our sentiments were suppressed."

Recounted one doctor: "I was afraid during my first vivisection. By the third time, I was willing to do it."

The Japanese doctors of Unit 731 retained thousands of tissue and organ specimens from their brutal research. Said one former unit member: "I saw samples with labels saying, 'American,' 'English' and 'Frenchman'."

Another former Japanese medical worker recalled seeing a six-foot-tall glass jar containing the body of a "Western man" preserved in formaldehyde. The victim, whose nationality was not indicated, had been bisected vertically. Some prisoners suffered an unknown fate. An Australian survivor recalled the day guards came into his barracks and marched off approximately 150 Americans: "They never came back, and I never heard of any of them again."

Resistance by the prisoners was useless. In 1982, one of Ishii's men admitted his role in the deaths of a group of POWs who had run away when the Japanese attempted to inject them with bubonic plague: "One day about 40 prisoners fled while under an open-air pest infection test.

They all were run over by trucks and killed under order of the commander. I am still haunted by dreams of that scene."

Ishii and his team fled to Japan when the Soviet Red Army invaded Manchuria in August of 1945. Fearing Allied retribution for his unit's actions during the war, he ordered every member of Unit 731 to "take the secret to the grave." Each man was issued an ampule of potassium cyanide to commit suicide if he was interrogated. They need not have worried.

After the war ended, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of U.S. occupation forces in Japan, received the following surprising instructions from Washington on handling Unit 731's data and personnel:

> Data already obtained from Ishii and his colleagues have proven to be of great value in confirming, supplementing and complementing several phases of U.S. research in BW [biological warfare], and may suggest new fields for future research.
>
> This Japanese information is the only known source of data from scientifically controlled experiments showing the direct effect of BW agents on man. In the past it has been necessary to evaluate the effects of BW agents on man from data obtained through animal experimentation. Such evaluation is inconclusive and far less complete than results obtained from human experimentation.

As you continue reading MacArthur's instructions from Washington, it is worth bearing in mind that the U.S. government was fully aware at the time that much of this data was obtained from experiments conducted on captured American GIs:

> Since it is believed that the USSR possesses only a small portion of this technical information, and since any war crimes trial would completely reveal much data to all nations, it is felt that such publicity must be avoided. The BW information obtained from Japanese sources should be retained in intelligence channels and should not be employed in war crimes evidence.

When the U.S. State Department got wind of what the military was up to with regard to Unit 731, they raised a red flag: "[These] experiments [resemble] those for which this government is now prosecuting German scientists and medical doctors at Nuremberg."

In the end, the Pentagon's point of view prevailed. MacArthur's final directive on the matter was good news for Shiro Ishii and company: "Information obtained from Ishii and associates on BW will be retained in intelligence channels and will not be employed as war crimes evi-

More U.S. Guinea Pigs Experimented Upon at Kyushu University

Unit 731's doctors were not the only Japanese physicians to perform gruesome medical experiments on captured American GIs during World War II. On May 5, 1945, a Japanese fighter pilot intentionally rammed his plane into a B-29 bomber over southern Japan. Nine U.S. crewmen who parachuted safely from the crippled bomber were taken into custody by Japanese authorities. The plane's captain was separated from the rest and sent to Tokyo, where he was tortured but survived the war. He was the lucky one.

The other Americans were taken to medical labs at Kyushu University, where doctors performed a variety of inhumane experiments on them. Recalled one of the participating Japanese doctors in 1995:

"I could never again wear a white smock. It's because the prisoners thought that we were [benevolent physicians], since they could see the white smocks that they did not struggle. They never dreamed they would be dissected."

One American had a lung removed and was given intravenous injections of ordinary seawater (to see if it could replace sterile saline solution) before a doctor reached into the man's chest cavity and "stopped the heart action." The rest of the prisoners were subjected to various other barbarous procedures performed on their livers, stomachs and brains. All of them died as a result.

The horrific details of what went on at Kyushu University became public after the war. Twenty-three individuals identified as taking part in the experiments were found guilty at an Allied war crime tribunal in 1948. Five received the death penalty, four were given life in prison and the remainder were sentenced to shorter terms. However, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reduced their sentences in 1950. All those convicted were released in 1958. No death sentences were carried out. ✦

dence. All communications [on the] above subject will be classified top secret."

The United States was obviously determined to keep word of the atrocities committed by Unit 731 from becoming common knowledge, and not just to keep the scientific data away from our new Cold War enemies. The government also feared a public relations backlash back home if the barbaric treatment of American GIs—and the decision not to punish those responsible for it—became widely known. As one document from MacArthur's headquarters stated: "The utmost secrecy is essential in order to protect the interests of the United States and to guard against embarrassment."

According to one American survivor of Unit 731 speaking in 1995: "They told us at a debriefing in the Philippines that if we ever talked about what happened inside the camp, we'd be court-martialed."

Shiro Ishii spent the remainder of his days living in comfortable retirement in rural Japan . . . on a generous pension provided by the U.S. government. (Adding insult to injury for any of Unit 731's American survivors who discovered their taxes were being used in this way.) Ishii reportedly traveled to Fort Detrick, Maryland, home of America's secret chemical and biological weapons research, to advise scientists there. He died in 1959.

A U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee held a hearing on Unit 731 in 1986. It lasted just half a day. One witness at the hearing was the U.S. Army's chief archivist, who testified that all files on Ishii's deadly work were returned to Japan in the 1950s. Incredibly, he claimed that no copies of the documents were kept by America. The Japanese government's position on Unit 731 was expressed by a ministry of education official in 1988: "We have not gathered enough evidence to specify it as a historical event."

American survivors of Unit 731 who spoke out in the 1980s were openly critical of the U.S. role in covering up the atrocities committed by Ishii and his men. Said one of them: "I cannot believe our government let them get away with it."

A suffering victim of Unit 731's medical experimentation.

Japanese soldiers of Unit 731, dressed in hazardous materials gear, carry a dead soldier from one of the labs.

Added another: "We were just pawns. We always knew there was a cover-up."

When Unit 731's American survivors claimed disabilities from their treatment at the hands of Ishii and his men, their claims were denied. The Veterans Administration told them: "There are no records of such an incident taking place."

Said one disheartened American survivor with grim humor in 1995: "I've just resigned myself that I'll never get anything. They told me once that one way to prove this was to let them do an autopsy on me. I said, 'Well, I'd rather hold off on that'." ✦

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Philip Rife is the author of *The Pariah Files: 25 Dark Secrets You're Not Supposed to Know*, *Premature Burials: Famous and Infamous People Who Cheated Death and Hoodwinked History*, *The Goliath Conspiracy* and many more.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts:

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GYPSY FLAP

A French politician has raised Cain by remarks he made while visiting an illegal Gypsy camp in the town of Cholet, western France, where he is deputy mayor. MP Gilles Bourdouleix was trying to persuade the Gypsies to move on, but some of them began sarcastically giving him the "Hitler salute." A day or so before the incident, it seems some of the Gypsies had insulted Bourdouleix, calling him a pedophile. When saluted, Bourdouleix is recorded by a journalist as saying, "Like what—Hitler didn't kill enough?" Challenged by some of the Gypsy men for his comment, he said: "You compared me to Hitler. Do you think that's nice?" He then accused the community of incest, saying, "The other day, they called me a pedophile, even though half of their children are from fathers and grandfathers." Jean-Louis Borloo, leader of Bourdouleix's "center-right" UDI party, peeved by his remarks, is considering expelling him from the party. Bourdouleix said his words were totally skewed and that he intends to take legal action against all the media outlets that "repeat this false quote."

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DOWN UNDER GOES UNDER

The indoctrination of the Jewish alleged genocide will become compulsory for all New South Wales (Australia) schoolchildren in 9th and 10th grade, after a lobbying campaign by the state's Jewish Board of Deputies. "I have been meeting with the Board of Studies and Department of Education for some time to discuss the notion that the holocaust should be compulsory up to year 10," boasted Vic Alhadeff, chief executive of the Jewish Board of Deputies. "Throughout our discussions, the leaders of both organizations have been extremely supportive of the principle of making holocaust education mandatory." Pedagogically this is a foolish decision, because the area of "holocaust" is an undefined mishmash of prejudicial, unsubstantiated, anti-German stories.

SPLIT ON SUSAN POWER NOMINATION

While an array of Jewish groups including the Rabbinical Assembly, the Jewish Council for Public Affairs and the so-called Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith endorsed Barack Obama's nomination of Samantha Power to represent the United States at the UN, two neo-conservative groups, the Zionist Organization of America (ZOA) and something called Emet, urged the Senate to spike the nomination. Their reasoning was that Power was too much in favor of human rights, and might raise a fuss about Israel's genocidal crimes against the Palestinians and other nations and ethnic groups in the Mideast. "The overwhelming evidence of her entire record causes us great fear and concern," ZOA said in a statement. Power, born in Ireland, moved to Pittsburgh as a child. In an interview with Harry Kreisler in 2002 she called for cutting billions of dollars in aid to Israel. On July 17, the Senate approved the nomination of Power.

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ANOTHER AUTHORSHIP MYSTERY

In 1591 the Italian John (or Giovanni) Florio published a book entitled *Second Frutes*, which contains a fine sonnet, signed "Phaethon." Authorities pronounce this sonnet to be the work of "Shakespeare." In 1598 Florio published another book, entitled *A Worlde of Words*, and in it refers to the sonnet of 1591 as having been written "by a gentleman, a friend of mine, who loved better to be a poet than to be counted so." Will Shaksper (the actor, not to be confused with "William Shakespeare," whoever wrote the famous plays and poems) could not possibly be the friend Florio refers to, because Florio says his friend was high born, a personal friend of his, and a concealed poet; and Will Shaksper was neither a gentleman, a personal friend of Florio's nor a concealed poet. Is it a coincidence that Francis Bacon answers to this description in every particular, for he was a gentleman born, a personal friend of Florio's, and he was also a concealed poet, as witness the letter Bacon wrote to John Davies in 1603 in which he concludes "so desiring you to be good to concealed poets"? See related story starting on page 4 of this TBR.

JEWISH SKEPTIC

Peter Novick, a non-observant Jew, was the author of *The Holocaust in American Life*, in which he asked why the alleged genocide by the National Socialists had come to loom so large and whether this prominence of the event is desirable. He was skeptical that it was, and 10 years of research confirmed the skepticism. The holocaust, as he saw it, was being used for political ends. He wrote that, after 1967, "and particularly after 1973, much of the world came to see the Middle East conflict as grounded in the Palestinian struggle to, belatedly, accomplish the UN's original intention [to create] two states. There were strong reasons . . . to ignore all this, however, and instead to conceive of Israel's difficulties as stemming from the world's having forgotten the holocaust."

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OLDEST MOUNTAINS

The Great Smoky Mountains are often bruited about as being the world's oldest mountains. Sorry, but in this case America is not No. 1. The Barberton Mountains—a greenstone belt in southern Africa—are the oldest, estimated at 3.5 billion years old. Other really old mountains include the Guiana Highlands in South America, Medicine Mountain in Wyoming and of course the Appalachians in the eastern U.S.A. there are also some old folded sedimentary rocks to be found in Greenland. The really oldest mountains no longer exist, having completely eroded away. In contrast, Mount Everest is a baby at about an age of 60 million years.

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"STONEHENGE" IN LAKE MICHIGAN?

A group of researchers using sonar to find shipwrecks on the bottom of Lake Michigan has found something far older than crashed cargo ships. They believe they've found a 10,000-year-old stone structure like Stonehenge, including a rock carved with the image of a mastodon. Geoff Manaugh reported that the researchers' report was released last year to surprisingly little fanfare. It is believed these submerged stones could have been raised by local populations at a time when part of the lake bed

The Post-WWII Massacre of Innocent German POWs in Allied-Run Death Camps

ALTHOUGH BY NOW MOST TBR READERS are aware that perhaps as many as 2 million German soldiers and civilians were killed in post-World War II Allied concentration camps run by the French and Americans, few may know of the fate of hundreds of thousands of Germans imprisoned in camps run by the Soviets, the Poles and the Czechs. In these camps, death was a preferable end to the horrors "detainees" were forced to endure on a daily basis. Historian John Wear brings us up to date on the fate of these forgotten victims of the Allied death machine.

By John Wear

The Allies continued to operate the Third Reich's concentration camps after World War II, and additional camps, to intern ethnic Germans, were established in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia. The existence and operation of these postwar camps is a matter of major historical significance.

While the population of the German concentration camp system had grown from approximately 21,000 at the outbreak of the war to a record peak of over 700,000 at the beginning of 1945, it is possible the number of Germans incarcerated across Europe in similar camps by the end of 1945 may have been even higher.[1]

The concentration camps at Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen, Mulberg, Furstenwalde, Liebe-Roze, Bautzen and others were taken over by the Russian Gulag Archipelago. Thus, for example, the camp at Buchenwald was transformed into "Special Camp No. 2" and was operated by the Soviet Union until 1950.[2]

Conditions at the camps under Soviet control were atrocious. The camps were labeled "special" because the Soviets insisted that the internees be cut off completely from the civilian population.[3] Even Gen. Merkulov, the Soviet official in charge of the concentration camps in Germany, acknowledged the severe lack of order and cleanliness, particularly at Buchenwald.[4]

One former inmate described his five years in the Soviet-run Buchenwald in these words:

> People were mere numbers. Their dignity was consciously trampled upon. They were starved without mercy and consumed by tuberculosis until they were skeletons. The annihilation process, which had been well tested over decades, was systematic. The cries and groans of those in pain still echo in my ears whenever the past comes back to me in sleepless nights. We had to watch helplessly as people perished according to plan—like creatures sacrificed to annihilation.
>
> Many nameless people were caught up in the annihilation machinery of the NKVD [Communist secret police] after the collapse of 1945. They were herded together like cattle after the so-called liberation and left to rot in the numerous concentration camps. Many were systematically tortured to death.
>
> A memorial was built for the dead of the Buchenwald concentration camp. A figure of death victims was chosen, based on fantasy. Intentionally, only the dead of the 1937-45 period were honored. Why is there no memorial honoring the dead of 1945-50? Countless mass graves were dug around the camp in the postwar period.[5]

While no one can know the exact number of deaths and number of inmates at Buchenwald, it is reasonably certain a higher percentage of inmates died under Soviet control than under German control. Viktor Suvorov estimates 28,000 people were imprisoned by the Soviets at Buchenwald from 1945-50, of whom 7,000 (25%) died. By comparison, he estimates 250,000 people were imprisoned by the Germans at Buchenwald from 1937 to 1945. Of that number, he estimates 50,000 (20%) died. The Soviet Buchenwald had a higher estimated death rate than the German Buchenwald.[6]

Suvorov's estimates of deaths at Soviet-run Buchenwald are probably understated. Some sources estimate that at least 13,000 and as many as 21,000 persons died in Soviet-run Buchenwald.[7] Also, a detailed June 1945 U.S. government report of German-run Buchenwald put the total deaths at a lower amount of 33,462, of whom over 20,000 died in the chaotic final months of the war. These total deaths include at least 400 inmates killed in British bombing raids.[8]

Thus, the death-rate percentage at the Soviet-run Buchenwald vs. the German-run Buchenwald is in all probability substantially higher than Suvorov estimates.

Russian estimates show a total of 122,671 Germans passed through Soviet-run camps in the Soviet Zone after the end of the war. Of this, 42,889 Germans died, (approximately 35%). The official Soviet statistics may vastly underestimate the true number of dead in the Soviet-run camps. American military intelligence units and Social Democratic Party groups in the late 1940s and 1950s estimate that a much higher total of 240,000 German prisoners passed through Soviet-run camps in the Soviet zone. Of these, an estimated 95,643 died, or almost 40%.

In these revisions there were 60,000 prisoners at Sachsenhausen, where 26,143 died; 30,600 prisoners at Buchenwald, where 13,200 did not survive; and 30,000 prisoners at Bautzen, where 16,700 died. The higher death counts are supported by discoveries of numerous mass graves of Germans buried near the Soviet-run camps.[9]

No one has ever been punished for the death and mistreatment of German inmates in the postwar Soviet-run

Ike at Buchenwald

Present soon after the "liberation" was Gen. Dwight Eisenhower (shown at Buchenwald) whose communications to Gen. George Marshall in Washington reflect his theory of the "depravity of the Nazis" who created and ran Buchenwald as well as the complicity of local townspeople who claimed ignorance of what was occurring within the camp's barriers. "Ike" explained to Marshall that the conditions of "cruelty and bestiality were so overpowering as to leave me a bit sick" and he noted that even the tough Gen. George Patton "refused to enter" certain rooms at the camp. "Ike" was so appalled by what he claimed he saw that he insisted that Germans who lived nearby be led on tours of the catastrophic conditions many of them explained they did not know existed. He also made arrangements for members of the media and Congress to come to Buchenwald to see for themselves. Thus Eisenhower can in many respects be called the "inventor" of the first holocaust myths. Ironically, Ike created camps that were infinitely worse than anything the Germans had developed or could have conceived, and used them to kill surrendered German POWs ruthlessly by the hundreds of thousands.

camps. The hundreds of thousands of tourists who visit the Buchenwald campsite each year only see museums and memorials dedicated to the "victims of fascism." There is nothing at Buchenwald to remind visitors of the thousands of Germans who perished miserably in Buchenwald after the war when the camp was run by the Soviet Communists.[10]

POLISH-RUN CAMPS

Many of the Germans in Poland were also sent to the former German concentration camps. In March 1945, the Polish military command declared the entire German people shared the blame for starting World War II. Over 105,000 Germans were sent to camps in Poland before their expulsion from Poland. The Polish authorities soon converted concentration camps such as Auschwitz-Birkenau, Lambinowice (called Lamsdorf by its German occupants) and others into internment and labor camps.

In fact, the liberation of the last surviving Jewish inmates of the Auschwitz main camp and the arrival of the first ethnic Germans were separated by less than two weeks.

When the camps in Poland were finally closed, it is estimated as many as 50% of the inmates, mostly women and children, had died from ill treatment, malnutrition and diseases.[11]

> "In the end, Ike made quite sure than over a million surrendered Germans suffered horribly and died."

In a confidential report concerning the Polish concentration camps filed with the Foreign Office, R.W.F. Bashford writes: "[T]he concentration camps were not dismantled but rather taken over by new owners. Mostly they are run by Polish militia. In Wietochlowice, prisoners who are not starved or whipped to death are made to stand, night after night, in cold water up to their necks, until they perish. In Breslau there are cellars from which, day and night, the screams of victims can be heard."[12]

At Lamsdorf in Upper Silesia, a camp population of 8,064 Germans was decimated through starvation, disease, hard labor and physical mistreatment. A surviving German doctor at Lamsdorf recorded the deaths of 6,488 inmates in the camp, including 628 children.[13] A report submitted to the U.S. Senate dated Aug. 28, 1945 reads:

> In "Y" [code for a camp, from the original document—Ed.], Upper Silesia, an evacuation camp has been prepared, which holds at present 1,000 people. . . . A great part of the people are suffering from symptoms of starvation; there are cases of tuberculosis and always new cases of typhoid. . . . Two people seriously ill with syphilis have been dealt with in a very simple way: They were shot. . . . Yesterday a woman from "K" [another camp] was shot and a child wounded.[14]

Zgoda, which had been a satellite camp of Auschwitz during the war, was reopened by the Polish Security Service as a punishment and labor camp. Thousands of Germans in Poland were arrested and sent to Zgoda for labor duties. The prisoners were denied adequate food and medical care, the overcrowded barrack buildings were crawling with lice, and beatings were a common occurrence. The camp director, Salomon Morel, told the prisoners at the gate that he would show them what Auschwitz had meant.

A man named Guenther Wollny, who had the misfortune of being an inmate in both Auschwitz and Zgoda, later stated, "I'd rather be 10 years in a German camp than one day in a Polish one."[15]

SEXUAL ASSAULTS

A notable element of the postwar Polish camp system was the prevalence of sexual assault as well as ritualized sexual humiliation and punishment suffered by the female inmates. The practice at Jaworzno, as reported by Antoni Białecki of the local Office of Public Security, was to "take ethnically German women at gunpoint home at night and rape them." The camp functioned as a sexual supermarket for its 170-strong militia guard contingent.

At the Polish camp at Potulice, the sexual humiliation of female prisoners had become an institutional practice by the end of 1945. Many of the women were sexually abused and beaten, and some of the punishments resulted in horrific injuries.

The exploitation of women in Polish-run camps contrasts sharply to the experience of women in German-run concentration camps. Rape or other forms of sexual mistreatment were extremely rare occurrences at German concentration camps and severely punished by the German authorities if detected.[16]

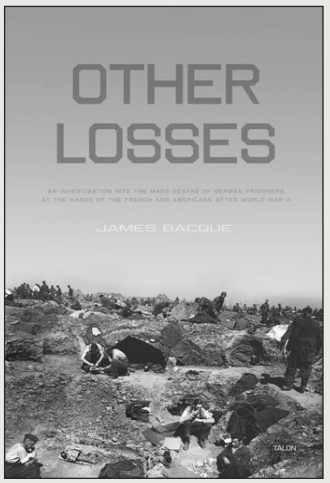
The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) attempted to send a delegation to investigate the atrocities reported in the Polish camps. It was not until July 17,

An Indelible Stain on American Honor . . .

OTHER LOSSES

An Investigation into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans After World War II

Under the tutelage of the censored U.S. press—newspapers, radio and TV—Americans think of themselves as the most generous and forgiving people on Earth. And we are—to the Israelis, and hundreds of other nationalities which have benefitted from American foreign policy aid and munificence. Too bad that nobody of substance has told them about the atrocities, including mass murder, perpetrated by Dwight David Eisenhower. Instead of praise, Ike should be remembered for his murder of millions of hapless German prisoners after World War II. This blot on the honor of America can never be removed. The appalling story is told by reporters willing to brave the unspoken journalistic taboo of silence when it comes to Ike's crimes. One of these venturesome reporters is the Canadian James Bacque. Bacque has told the chilling story of Ike's mass murder of millions of disarmed, surrendered German soldiers in 1945 in his book *Other Losses. Other Losses* (softcover, 324 pages, $20 plus $5 S&H in the U.S.) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See page 64 for a handy mail-in ordering form. See also at www.barnesreview.com.



1947, when most Germans had either died or had been expelled from the camps, that Red Cross officials were finally allowed to inspect a Polish camp. Yet even at this late date, there were still a few camps the Red Cross was not allowed to investigate.[17]

Efforts to bring perpetrators in Polish camps to justice were largely unsuccessful. Czesław Geborski, director of the camp at Lamsdorf, was indicted by the Polish authorities in 1956 for wanton brutality against the German prisoners. Lamsdorf was initially built by Germany to house Allied prisoners of war. Geborski admitted at his trial that his only goal in taking the job was "to exact revenge" on the Germans.

On Oct. 4, 1945, Geborski ordered his guards to shoot down anyone trying to escape a fire that engulfed one of the barracks buildings; a minimum of 48 prisoners were killed that day. The guards at Lamsdorf also routinely beat the German prisoners and stole from them. Prisoners in Lamsdorf died of hunger and disease in droves; guards recalled scenes of children begging for scraps of food and crusts of bread. Geborski was found not guilty despite strong evidence of his criminal acts.[18]

CZECH-RUN CAMPS

The Theresienstadt concentration camp in Czechoslovakia was used by Germany to intern many of Germany's, Austria's and Czechoslovakia's most famous or most talented Jews during the war. On May 24, 1945, the Czech government decided to use the Theresienstadt camp to imprison 600 Germans from Prague. Within the first few hours of their arrival between 59 and 70 Germans were brutally beaten to death. Two hundred more of the Germans were reported to have died from torture and beatings within the next few days.

The camp commandant, Alois Prusa, took great pleasure in the beatings, and reportedly used at least one of his daughters to assist him in killing the German inmates. Prusa and his assistant told the remaining Germans they would never leave the camp.[19]

Torture appears to have been the rule in Theresienstadt. Guards at Theresienstadt used a variety of instruments for beating and lashing their victims: steel rods sheathed with leather, pipes, rubber truncheons, iron bars and wooden planks. One woman in Theresienstadt ob-

served and still remembers the screams from a female SS member forced to sit astride a dagger.

Dr. E. Siegel, a Czech-speaking medical doctor working for the Red Cross, was also subject to extensive torture in the Theresienstadt concentration camp. Dr. Siegel thought the guards were ordered from above to commit their acts of torture, because the methods used in all Czech camps were broadly similar.[20]

Much of the savagery at Theresienstadt stopped when Prusa was replaced by a Maj. Kalal.[21] However, one secret Soviet report said the German inmates at Theresienstadt repeatedly begged the Russians to stay at the camp. The report states: "We now see the manifestations of hatred for the Germans. They [the Czechs] don't kill them, but torment them like livestock. The Czechs look at them like cattle."

The horrible treatment at the hands of the Czechs led to despair and hopelessness among the Germans. According to Czech statistics, 5,558 Germans committed suicide in 1946 alone.[22]

Czech author Dr. Hans Guenther Adler, a Jew who was imprisoned during the war in the Theresienstadt concentration camp, confirms that conditions in Czech-run Theresienstadt were deplorable for Germans after the war. Adler writes:

> Certainly there were those among them who, during the years of occupation, were guilty of some infraction or other, but the majority, among them children and adolescents, were locked up simply because they were German. Just because they were German? That phrase is frighteningly familiar; one could easily substitute the word "Jew" for "German." The rags given to the Germans as clothes were smeared with swastikas. They were miserably undernourished, abused. . . . The camp was run by Czechs, yet they did nothing to stop the Russians from going in to rape the captive women."[23]

After the war, the Red Cross reported that the sexual abuse of female inmates in Czech-run camps was pervasive and systematic. A foreign observer of one Czech camp noted that the women were "treated like animals. Russian and Czech soldiers come in search of women for purposes which can be imagined. Conditions there for women are definitely more unfavorable than in the German concentration camps, where cases of rape were rare." In another Czech camp, the Czech and Soviet soldiers would "take away the prettiest girls, who would often disappear without trace."

Jean Duchosal, secretary general of the ICRC, reported that girls were often raped at the Matejovce camp in Slovakia, and that beatings were daily occurrences.

The same was true of the Czech-run camp of Patrónka. A Prague police report of June 1945 mentioned that Revolutionary Guards were in the habit of "exposing women's body parts and burning them with lighted cigarettes."[24]

SYSTEMATIC STARVATION

A common feature of most Czech-run camps was the provision of so little food to camp inmates as to make not merely malnutrition but actual starvation largely a function of the length of incarceration. The Czech government in 1945 and 1946 contrived as a matter of policy to ensure that there would be no improvement in the food rations provided to ethnic German inmates, regardless of the availability of food. For example, none of the 4.5 tons of food the Red Cross delivered to the Hagibor camp shortly before Christmas 1945 was issued to the inmates, despite the fact that malnutrition-related deaths were occurring at a rate of three per day.

> "In Czech- and Polish-run camps, female inmates were subject to worst kind of barbaric depradations."

Richard Stokes, the prominent British Parliament member, visited Hagibor in September 1946 and calculated the daily food ration at Hagibor to be "750 calories per day, which is below Belsen level."[25]

The Red Cross found that published regulations in Czech-run camps regarding the dietary requirements of inmates were almost invariably ignored. Pierre W. Mock, head of the ICRC delegation in Bratislava, calculated the daily caloric intake of prisoners at Petržalka I camp at 664 per person during the third week of October 1945. The daily caloric intake had declined to 512 per person when Mock returned to the Petrzalka I camp in the last week of December. At Novaky, a former German concentration camp, Mock found the milk and bread ration woefully inadequate to feed the population of more than 5,000.

A Red Cross visitor at the Hradistko camp near Prague was informed by the guard in charge of food distribution that the inadequate food ration issued to the inmates was fixed by law and unchangeable. The guard also told the Red Cross visitor that the few Czech children at Hradis-

tko received twice as much food as the German inmates. A social worker attempting to ameliorate the worst elements of the Czechoslovak camp system confidentially advised the British Foreign Office in February 1946 that the Czech government would not permit relief supplies to be distributed to the needy German civilian inmates.[26]

German prisoners at Svidnik camp in Czechoslovakia were also forced to clear away minefields. Strong protests by the delegation of the ICRC at Bratislava eventually succeeded in having this practice stopped.[27]

In addition, the ICRC sent a general memorandum to the Prague government on March 14, 1946, stating that it held its duty to be to carry out the German expulsions as humanely as possible. In view of the unsatisfactory condition of the camps, the ICRC was of the opinion that provisional internment of Germans in Czechoslovakia should be ended as soon as possible.[28]

Thus, the German prisoners in postwar Soviet, Polish and Czech concentration camps were subject to brutal treatment—resulting in the loss of many tens of thousands of lives. ✦

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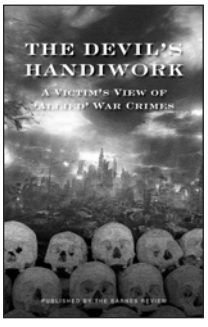
JOHN WEAR was born July 11, 1953 in Houston, Texas. John graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in May 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from University of Texas Law School in December 1977 and passed the Texas bar exam in February 1978. He has worked most of his career as a CPA. His longest and most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 working for Lacerte Software, a tax software division of Intuit Corporation.



The Devil's Handiwork: A Victim's View of "Allied" War Crimes

Dozens of chapters on suppressed history—censored in mainstream history books—detail a hidden side of the policies of the "victors." Covers the Civil War, British Boer War death camps, World War One secret atrocities, the truth about little-known World War II atrocities, post-WWII crimes of the communists across Europe, the Operation Keelhaul treason, the war crime of Dresden, the Stuttgart rape atrocity, U.S. and CIA crimes in Central America, much, much more. Written by Maj. Herbert L. Brown. Loaded with photos. Edited by John R Tiffany. Softcover, 275 pages, #529, *$25*. TBR subscribers get 10% off list price. S&H not included. Inside the U.S. add $5. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. Order from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. You may also call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or purchase the book online at www.barnesreview.com.

Ike's Legacy

The Lionization of Eisenhower: Mainstream historians, World War II apologists gloss over Ike's crimes

Genocidal General Venerated With $120 Million Memorial

By Michael Collins Piper

It's official. The American taxpayers will foot the bill for a $120 million memorial to Dwight Eisenhower—a mass murderer with a trail of corruption and intrigue surrounding him that has been suppressed by the controlled media in America which fondly recalls the former president as an iconic war hero-turned grandfather figure.

In fact, "Ike's" entire career was that of being an "available man" whose rise to power was made possible by behind-the-scenes forces that recognized him as a willing asset, eager to do their bidding.

Before first coming to international fame in 1943 when appointed Allied Supreme Commander in Europe by President Roosevelt—promoted over the heads of more than 50 seasoned and far more experienced officers—Eisenhower had previously racked up an otherwise undistinguished career as a behind-the-scenes military bureaucrat.

FDR's unexpected and rather mysterious promotion of Eisenhower sent shockwaves through the military establishment which questioned why Ike—of all people—had been given this huge boost.

Despite the massive logistical superiority of the forces under his command, Ike's first major test—his grand design for D-Day, the invasion of Europe in 1944—nearly failed. Thousands of soldiers died needlessly, although modern-day media hosannahs to D-Day choose to ignore this stark reality.

After the end of the war, Eisenhower was personally responsible for the deliberate genocide of nearly 2 million German prisoners of war who were starved to death or died of disease and exposure. Ike's prisoners were held in some 19 different outdoor pens (large fields surrounded by concertina wire) in sub-freezing weather without food, water or sanitation—virtually open-air, excrement-filled holes. In one instance, some 560,000 of Ike's victims were crowded into a death trap that, under more humane circumstances, would be fit for holding no more than 45,000 men.

> "How Dwight Eisenhower has ended up as a national hero is a testament to the power of carefully crafted historical propaganda."

But this was not the extent of his perfidy. Ike also murdered 2 million former Russian prisoners of war who sought to defect to the West to escape the Soviet regime of Josef Stalin. Ike was personally responsible for the order that forcibly "repatriated" the Russian dissidents who were shipped back to the Soviet Union to certain execution.

Eisenhower: History's Worst Serial Killer?

By Willis A. Carto

War criminal Dwight D. Eisenhower is getting a personal monument in Washington, D.C.—a crime in itself.

Certain individuals are planning to build a memorial in Washington to Dwight D. Eisenhower—a multi-million dollar project to be laid on the backs of American taxpayers.

The project has gotten as far as it has because no one has had the guts to point out that Eisenhower is literally the last person in the world who should be honored by the American people because his record clearly shows him to be a mass murderer.

In addition to his dismal record as a military commander whose appointment by Franklin Roosevelt was purely political and had nothing whatsoever to do with merit, the full facts about this person must be seen, acknowledged and weighed. The most outstanding fact about Eisenhower is his cold-blooded murder of some 2 million German soldiers who had honorably surrendered in 1945.

Instead of treating these soldiers as prisoners of war, as he was bound to do under the Geneva Convention, Eisenhower invented a new category, designating them as "disarmed enemy personnel," thus adopting the doubletalk of a pettifogging shyster lawyer and in his twisted mind justifying his crime.

And then Eisenhower murdered these soldiers, penning them up behind barbed wire and letting them starve to death, subject to the heavy rainfall and the cold winter weather of 1945. He ordered anyone who tried to free them or even feed them to be shot by the armed U.S. guards he stationed around the enclosure.

Doubters must study this. It is truly a horror story. Thanks are owed to the Canadian, James Bacque, for exposing this in his book, *Other Losses: An Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners*, and to Herbert L. Brown in *The Devil's Handiwork*.* ✦

In 1948, Leonard Finder, a leader of the Jewish Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, ably joined by ADL media assets such as columnists Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell, began promoting Ike for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination, supported by a host of "liberal" leaders such as former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, mob-connected Democratic Party bosses such as Jake Arvey in Chicago and Frank Hague in New Jersey and others.

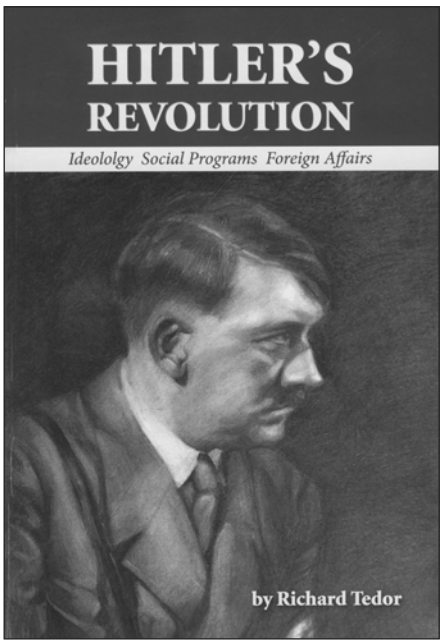
Eisenhower declined to run as a Democrat that year, but in 1952 he made himself available as the "blocking candidate" for the Wall Street bankers that wanted to prevent popular nationalist Sen. Robert Taft (R-Ohio) from getting the GOP's presidential nomination. Eisenhower, with the help of big money elements, robbed Taft of the party nod at the 1952 GOP convention through a then-infamous array of vote buying, blackmail and intimidation.

Modern media and academic reportage on Eisenhower ignore all of these unpleasant details, but old-time Republicans and American nationalists who remember the work of Robert Taft remember these things well. ✦

***The Devil's Handiwork: A Victim's View of "Allied" War Crimes.** Dozens of chapters on suppressed history—censored in mainstream history books. Covers the Civil War, Boer War, WWI, WWII, post-WWII crimes of the communists, Operation Keelhaul, Dresden, the Stuttgart atrocity, U.S. crimes in Central America, much, much more. Written by Maj. Herbert L. Brown. Loaded with photos. Edited by John R Tiffany of TBR. Softcover, 275 pages, #529, $25. See page 7 for an ad for *Other Losses*.

The Truth About Hitler's Amazing Revolution Detailed in Book from Author Richard Tedor

By John Tiffany



The era of Adolf Hitler was long ago, but he remains as popular as ever. New books on the leader keep coming out. The best new volume manages to be "politically incorrect" but historically correct. It is by Richard Tedor, who has contributed to TBR. *Hitler's Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs, Foreign Affairs* is available from TBR Book Club.* Tedor specializes in German foreign policy and war propaganda during the National Socialist years.

Tedor was fortunate in being able to draw on previously classified Russian archives, recently released British secret papers and sources in the German language not available in English.

Hitler, an uneducated "ordinary" man, out of natural intuition and despite the opposition of experts, cut out high finance. Since the only available collateral for his money was the technical aptitude and industriousness of the German people, technology and labor became his "gold," and like magic this system eliminated all unemployment, as Soviet diplomat Kristyan Rakovsky commented in 1938.

The author tells us Hitler was the opposite of warlike. In 1936, Germany was in a position to implement a massive rearmament program, yet Hitler did not assign priority to manufacturing military hardware. Instead, he focused on housing construction and improving conditions for the working man.

Hitler was forced by Polish hostility (and Poland's allies) to go to war. On September 4, 1939, the German invasion of Poland began. By the next day, Hitler made an offer to withdraw his army from Poland and to compensate the Poles for damages, if London would mediate the Danzig dispute. Prime Minister Chamberlain's response: He declared war on Germany the next day.

Had England been willing to cooperate with Germany, England's supremacy in the world would have continued. Instead, Old Blighty's role as an imperial power and steward of civilization was thrown away by Britain's rulers.

Meanwhile things were not going well in Russia. As many as 8 million people were arrested in 1937 and 1938 alone, of whom less than 15% ever went home. The rest were tortured and/or worked and starved to death. Genocide was planned and executed not only for Russia but also for Germany.

While external enemies were bad enough, what really undermined Hitler's efforts to achieve a better world were the turncoats—especially the reactionary German/Prussian nobility, who did not care that their plots would destroy the fatherland and stab in the back the brigades of patriotic men fighting for their lives at the front.

Nor did they scruple to kill Hitler with a bomb, though these Keystone Kop-like conspirators had no idea what they would do next or what government they might put in place once Hitler was gone; nor did the Allies offer them anything other than unconditional surrender.

The much-maligned leader of National Socialist Germany, Tedor says, saw the duty of government as to foster, never restrict, the creative energy of the nation and expedite its progress.

Tedor has succeeded in writing a book on the greatest man of the 20th century that is both refreshing and full of surprises, even for the seasoned student. ✦

**Hitler's Revolution*—softcover, 293 pages, #646, $15 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org or call 951-587-6936 for foreign S&H.) Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. You may also order online at our Internet bookstore: www.barnesreview.com.

John Tiffany is assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and is a student of comparative religions and mythologies.

Indo-European & Other White Languages

By Henrik Holappa

The Uralic languages form a family of 30 tongues spoken today in North Europe, Central Europe, in Russia proper and in Siberia. Today there are about 24 million people speaking Uralic languages. The term "Uralic" refers to the commonly known fact that the peoples that speak Uralic languages are from the Ural Mountains region.

The Uralic languages are usually split in two main subfamilies: Finno-Ugrian and Samoyedic. Finnish belongs to the Finno-Ugrian language group, and most of the Sami languages belong to the Samoyedic group. The Finno-Ugrian language group has gotten its name from its two best-known members: Finnish and Hungarian. "Ugrian" is a Slavic word from the name of a Turkish nation, On-ogurs, which means "10 arrows, 10 tribes." However, neighboring nations of the Hungarians started to use this name of Ugrian, including the Finns. (In Finnish, *Unkari*, in Hungarian, *unkarilainen*, and in German, *Ungarn*).

There are several languages in Karelia, Russia, that are close relatives of Finnish. Like Finnish and Estonian, most of the Karelian languages (such as Vepsä) have only slight differences in language, and they seem more like dialects of Finnish than different languages. Together these languages are generally called Baltic-Finnic languages.

The Uralic peoples and their languages can be classified into three groups, by their size and current national stage:

• Hungarians (14 million), Finns (5 million) and Estonians (1 million);

• Finno-Ugrian peoples in Russia: Mordvins (1,2 million), Udmurtians (746,000), Mari people (622,000) and Komi people (500,000);

• The third group includes, for example, the Karelians (131,000), Samis (50,000-80,000) and some small minorities in the Volga region.

Around the end of the 1600s, a German philosopher, Gottfried Leibniz, found a connection between Finnish and Hungarian by examining the languages' structures. In 1770, a Hungarian Jesuit, János Sajnovics, published in his study *Demonstratio Idioma Ungarorum et Lapponum idem esse* the linguistic connection among the Finnish, Hungarian and Sami languages. In his study he proved that these languages have a common ancestor. This was considered a breakthrough.

The theory that the Uralic languages may be related to Altaic languages, such as, for example, Turkish and Korean, has not yet been proved. Most linguistic scholars do not take the possible connection between Uralic languages and Altaic languages seriously.

However, a Finnish professor of Assyriology, Simo Parpola, thinks he has found a Finno-Ugrian/Sumerian connection.

Simo Parpola writes (in *Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale*, Moscow, July 23, 2007):

> In the early days of Assyriology, Sumerian was commonly believed to belong to the Ural-Altaic language phylum. . . . The Frenchman François Lenormant, who wrote on the subject in 1873-78, found Sumerian most closely related to Finno-Ugric . . . To date, I have systematically gone through about 75% of the Sumerian vocabulary and identified over 1,700 words and morphemes that can be reasonably associated with Uralic and/or Altaic etyma . . . a genetic relationship with Turkish seems possible, as most of the matches are with Turkic languages, and they are basic words and grammatical morphemes also found in Uralic languages. . . . Practically all the compared items are thus Uralic, mostly Finno-Ugric. The majority of them are attested to in at least one major branch of Uralic beside Finnic and thus certainly are very old, dating to at least 3000 B.C. A large number of the words are known only from Finnic, but this does not prevent them from being ancient as well, since they have no etymology and are for the most part common words attested in all eight Finnic languages.

Parpola continues writing about the linguistic connection in vocabulary:

> Late Sumerian ugu, "top of the head," is the same word as earlier a-gù; and from the alternation of a-gù with the divine name dab-ú, he concluded that it probably originally contained a labiovelar stop in the middle. Recently, Joan Westenholz and Marcel Sigrist have shown that beside "top of the head," ugu also means "brain." [Hungarian agy=brain] Both formally and semantically, the Sumerian word thus matches the Uralic word ajkwo "brain, top of the head," which can be reconstructed as containing a labiovelar stop in the middle based on its reflexes in individual Uralic languages. Remarkably, Sumerian ugu "to give birth," a homophone of ugu, likewise has a close counterpart in Finnic aiko-, aivo-, "to intend; to give birth."

However, Parpola's claims of a Finno-Ugrian connection to Sumerian language have not gotten much attention in Finland by other linguists. Whether Sumerian language has a connection with Finno-Ugric languages or not, it still has remarkably enough connection in certain words in Finno-Ugrian languages. This would suggest a distant relationship between those languages, at the very least.

Speakers of the Finno-Ugrian languages have been often oppressed by speakers of other languages. During Soviet times it was forbidden for Finno-Ugrian minorities there to use their own language, and the language at schools was Russian. However, Estonian survived over the linguistic terror, and the brave performances by the Estonian nationalists, which they called "singing revolutionary" (tens of thousands of Estonians gathered all over in Estonia to sing Estonian songs) in the end of the 1980s helped bring about the Soviet regime's collapse in 1991.

Of the Finno-Ugrian languages Hungarian has the oldest history of literature, which goes back to A.D. 900. Literature in Finnish found its basis in *The Kalevala* in the 1830s (Swedish clergyman, Mikael Agricola, translated the Bible into Finnish in 1548), and before Finland's independence from Russia in 1917, the survival of the language participated an important part for the Finnish nationalists. However, the Finno-Ugrian struggle against the Bolshevik terror during the Russian civil war in the early 1920s was crushed. But the unique languages spoken in Karelia stayed in the minds and the hearts of the people. ✦

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Henrik Holappa (b. 1985) is a Finnish author, and a founder and leader of Suomen Vastarintaliike ("Finnish Resistance Movement"), dedicated to protecting the Finnish culture, history and people. Holappa sought political asylum in America in 2008, and was then imprisoned and deported by the Department of Homeland Security in June 2009. He has published an e-book about his experiences in America, and is currently translating Rudolf Hess's male-nurse Abdallah Melaouhi's book *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal and Murder* into Finnish. Email heholappa@hotmail.com to contact Henrik or access his website at www.patriootti.com.

MARCH OF THE TITANS: A HISTORY OF THE WHITE RACE

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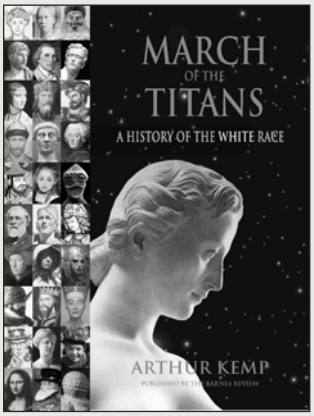

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

STRAIGHT LOOK AT WWII

Nobody has ever summarized the final truth about World War II so convincingly and concisely as the pamphlet *A Straight Look at the Second World War* that was included with the last issue of TBR. That about does it. Having read this spellbinding short treatise through to the last page, even those Americans who've waved their flags cannot just go on ignoring Israel's designs upon the world. It's thoroughly attention-grabbing; I couldn't put it down until absorbing every word to its final battle cry: "We mean to survive, and that means only this: unconditional defeat for our enemies and unconditional victory for the race that created civilization."

Olaf Childress
***Publisher of* The First Freedom**
Alabama

[Thanks for the compliments. Readers who are interested in getting copies of "A Straight Look at the Second World War" to hand out can purchase them for just $1 each. We'll also include mailing envelopes and a TBR brochure to stuff in the package when you mail them or hand them out. Please write TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. —Willis Carto, TBR publisher.]

OPERATION KEELHAUL

Thanks for sending us all a copy of "A Straight Look at the Second World War." I, too, like your own Willis Carto, was an overseas WWII combat veteran. (Corps of Engineers, combat battalion of an infantry division). I participated in the notorious "Operation Keelhaul: Apple Assignment" held in Bavaria in February 1946. The U.S. sent over 2,000 White anticommunists to the salt mines of Siberia for the rest of their lives. Keep up the good work. Exposure is the only solution!

Marion Worthy
Georgia

A HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS

Thanks for the complimentary copy of "A Straight Look at the Second World War." What a wonderful, hard-hitting summary of it all! I especially liked your staunch defense of Adolf Hitler, as well as your concluding remarks, with its upbeat tone and defiant rallying cry. That's the spirit that motivated him—that combination of faith and will out of which triumphs are born and miracles produced.

There were a few small errata. I call them to your attention so that some nitpicker try to detract from the thrust of this magnificent little booklet by quibbling over minor detail.

Matt Koehl
Wisconsin

NAZIS IN ANTARCTICA?

I took a look at the November/December 2012 TBR article by Daniel Michaels on New Swabia and had to chuckle at the final pronouncement: "It may be assumed with 99% certainty that the Nazis did not establish a base [in the Antarctic]." I disagree. Among the facts that Michaels's own article adduces that rather contradict his verdict: "Operation Highjump" (1946-7), organized to "explore" the Antarctic, was a totally military expedition, decreed at the highest levels. It involved 4,700 men, 33 aircraft, 13 ships, two seaplane groups, an icebreaker, a submarine and an aircraft carrier [the *USS Midway*]; the Highjump task force converged from three directions exactly on New Swabia, where the Reich had a base in 1938-39; in 1958 the U.S. military dropped three atom bombs on the Antarctic (as part of a "physics experiment," of course); the name of the 1958 force, which returned to the scene, consisting of 1,500 military personnel and nine ships, was Task Force 88. Hint, hint—at this stage the humor in the choice of the number 88 should be obvious to everyone. [The number 88 in numerology means the letters HH, which mean "Heil Hitler."—Ed.]

John de Nugent
Pennsylvania

YOCKEY & STRASSERISM

I just read something about Francis Parker Yockey, and it indicated he was inspired by the brothers Otto and Gregor Strasser. I get the feeling that Yockey was promoting Strasserism. I think it is fair to say that Yockey too would have been excluded from the NSDAP, and that his form of "national socialism" is somewhat far removed from that which Adolf Hitler might have approved. Remember, Yockey wrote about an alliance between the "far right" and the Communists. I am thinking that perhaps if someone is a national socialist, he might then feel obliged to fight against Strasserism and the teachings of Yockey. I am wondering what your readers have to say about this. Thanks.

Stig R. Wangberg
Norway

CUSTER'S LAST STAND

In regard to the article "The Lone Survivor of Custer's Last Stand" (TBR, March/April 2013) by John Moseby, I believe it is likely we will never know if the story of a lone survivor of the battle is true.

The case of Capt. Thomas W. Custer, brother of Col. George Custer, is worth repeating. Badly mutilated along with the others, he was identified only by the tattoo on his arm. If not for this tattoo, he might have been listed as one of the missing and, as such, he would have qualified as one more potential survivor.

A popular myth of the day that was turned into "reality" and believed for many years by the gullible public was that Sioux warrior Rain-in-the-Face cut out Custer's heart and ate it.

Incidentally, Custer's body was untouched except for two gunshot wounds, either of which could have been fatal. He appeared peacefully asleep, propped up against the body of a dead horse. He had not been scalped. Before leaving Fort Abraham Lincoln, his wife dreamed that an Indian, scalp in hand, stood over the body of her husband. To soothe his wife, Custer obligingly had his hair cut short before setting out on his final campaign.

Don Schorr
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